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29 March 1985

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INTER-AFRICAN AFFAIRS

ISRAEL'S RELATIONS WITH AFRICAN COUNTRIES DISCUSSED

Lisbon EXPRESSO in Portuguese 16 Feb 85 pp 1, 24

[Article by Eliezer Strauch: "Israel Seeks Contact with Former Portuguese Colonies in Lisbon"]

[Text] Emissaries from the Labor Party of Israel have recently been sounding out their contacts in the Portuguese Socialist Party on the possibilities of using them as good-will agents in the efforts which Israeli Prime Minister Shimon Peres is making to approach the former Portuguese colonies in Africa.

Through these probes, carried out with proper discretion, the Israelis are trying to benefit from the long-standing friendship between Shimon Peres and Mario Soares and, beyond that, between the respective parties, to obtain Lisbon's cooperation in this undertaking.

Peres believes that, if he were to be successful in his attempts to overcome the political-psychological inhibitions that prevented the regimes of Angola and Mozambique from accepting any kind of relations with the Jewish state, that would be an important objective. The important thing is to counterbalance the bad reputation earned on the black continent by the predecessors of the current head of government as a result of their alliances with South Africa and other unpopular regimes in the region, such as those of Zaire, Liberia, Swaziland, Malawi, and Lesoto (in other words, the only six African countries that maintain full and declared diplomatic relations with Israel).

The truth is that, at least as far as relations with Angola are concerned, it will be necessary to clear many hurdles before there can be any start of relations between Jerusalem and Luanda. The Angolans certainly will not easily forget that a little more than 2 years ago, former Israeli Defense Minister Ariel Sharon was personally involved in the organization, training, and equipping of "commando" units of the army of Zaire, especially organized for missions along the borders of the RPA [Angolan People's Republic].

Most of the African states that received by no means minor aid from Israel in the form of broad training and technical support programs, wound up yielding to Arab pressures, thus breaking relations with Tel Aviv after the Yom Kippur War in October 1973. But in almost all cases, relations continued, more or less concealed.

The paradoxical character of these "clandestine" relations is illustrated by the recent episode involving an attempt at the kidnapping of a former Nigerian minister who was in exile in Great Britain, carried out by three Israeli citizens. Two of them were former agents of the intelligence services of Israel and the third one was a doctor (a specialist whose services were contracted to supervise the narcosis to which the victim was subjected after having been placed in a diplomatic pouch in which he was to be taken by air from London to Lagos, had it not been for Scotland Yard frustrating the plan in time). Several days ago it was learned that the Nigerian government launched negotiations with the authorities in London, suggesting a swap of the Israeli in return for British citizens arrested in Nigeria--and this effort aimed at the wellbeing of the citizens of a country with which Lagos does not have diplomatic relations is certainly surprising.

Nigeria is no exception either. The volume of trade between Israel and the African countries with which diplomatic relations are not maintained has been calculated at \$100 million--not counting the arms deals whose amount is always kept secret. Besides, 400 Israeli technicians, who today provide assistance to 20 of these countries, represent almost twice the number in 1973. Israeli firms, such as "Solei Boneh" (public works), "Tahal" (agricultural planning and water supply systems), "Zim" (maritime transportation), which have contacts with 17 countries on the continent worth a total of \$1 billion.

Out of political and economic pragmatism, the Israelis agree to play the role of the concubine, but they do not conceal their resentment over not being allowed to enter the homes of most of their African "lovers" through the front door, in plain sight of everybody. This fact helped the right-wing administrations that were in power in Israel until Shimon Peres came to power in justifying a love affair with the racist regime of South Africa.

Although many Israelis consider it revolting that a country created to provide shelter for the victims of racism should maintain such close relations with the homeland of "apartheid," those responsible for this approach try to justify it with the following argument: A country with enemies bent upon its destruction cannot afford to be very demanding in the choice of its allies. But there is no denying that the alliance with South Africa yields by no means few economic advantages for Israel, just as it is convenient for Pretoria likewise.

In a book published a few months ago in England under the title "The Unnatural Alliance," the SUNDAY TIMES journalist James Adams says that economic cooperation between Israel and South Africa at first sight appears to be insignificant. Trade between the two countries accounts for less than half a percent of what South Africa imports and 2 percent of Israel's purchases. But official statistics do not include two categories that are kept secret--the exchange of raw diamonds (Israel dominates the world ground diamond market, both small and medium) in return for weapons (and this also includes licenses for production of Israeli-designed weapons and warships in South Africa).

It is also believed that the amount of these exchanges comes to about \$1 billion, which makes Israel Pretoria's biggest trading partner; it was indicated that sources in Tel Aviv provided confirmation that Israeli scientists and technicians are helping the South Africans make the atomic bomb.

5058

CSO: 3442/198

ANGOLA

DOS SANTOS PROPOSES JOINT ACTION AGAINST UNITA

Lisbon DIARIO DE NOTICIAS in Portuguese 7 Feb 85 p 28

[Report on press conference with Jose Eduardo dos Santos, president of Angola, in Zaire on 6 February 1985]

[Text] In statements to the press yesterday, Angolan President Jose Eduardo dos Santos advocated concerted action by Angola, Zaire and Zambia to prevent aid from reaching UNITA.

The Angolan president, who began a 3-day visit to Zaire yesterday, met with newsmen at the Marble Palace.

The president said he hoped that traffic on the Benguela railway would soon return to normal, but he stressed that this would require the cooperation of the neighboring countries and Angola's and Zaire's trading partners, specifically European partners.

Questioned about the acts of sabotage all along the Benguela rail line, the president said that UNITA was receiving aid from South Africa and other countries, adding that the problem could be solved if Angola, Zaire and Zambia adopted a "more constructive attitude."

Dos Santos said: "If our three countries took concerted action to discourage this foreign aid, I think the problem could be solved quickly."

Most of Zaire's imports and exports were shipped via the port of Lobito and the Benguela railway until 1975, but traffic has been virtually halted since then because of the UNITA sabotage.

Asked if UNITA received support from Angola's neighbors, the Angolan president replied: "I do not believe that the governments of the neighboring countries are supporting UNITA, but I do not rule out the possibility that UNITA may be making unauthorized use of these territories."

When a reporter said that the Lusaka agreement between Angola and South Africa had been useless, since Pretoria was not honoring it, Jose dos Santos explained:

"I must insist. War is not waged with weapons alone. It is also waged in the diplomatic arena....."

6362

CSO: 3442/182

ANGOLA

BOTOMONA VILLAGE DESTROYED BY UNITA

Lisbon 0 DIA in Portuguese 15 Feb 85 p 7

[Text] Botomona is located less than 100 kilometers south of Luanda, on the main road between Catete and Calomboloca. Until last Sunday evening, Botomona was a prosperous village of 110 inhabitants. It only lacked water, which had to be carried in from the Mogia River, 21 kilometers away.

Today, Botomona is a ghost village, following an attack which went on from Sunday evening into Monday morning, perpetrated, according to the residents, by members of UNITA (Union for the Total Independence of Angola), the armed movement led by Jonas Savimbi in opposition to the Luanda regime. The attack resulted in seven deaths--six women and one man--and three people were seriously injured.

By Tuesday, only 21 people (11 men and 10 women) had returned to the village. The rest of the population of Botomona fled to Luanda, under the protection of soldiers and militiamen.

"At first we thought they were MPLA," the villagers told Marie Joanides, special correspondent of the agency FRANCE PRESSE, who was able to accompany Angolan newsmen to the site.

"Then they began firing weapons, to see if the FAPLA (Angolan Armed Forces) would respond. They came into the village (we had no means of defense) and looted everything; they set fire to three houses with their grenades."

Maria Máguel Sebastiao is looking at the charred remains of the house she has lived in ever since she was married; she does not know how old she is because her identity card burned up with all the rest of her belongings. Maria tells about her wild flight, as soon as she had managed to gather up her sons, crawling along on the ground so as not to be seen by the attackers.

Maria soon begins to show signs of hysteria, because she and her husband have lost everything; even their bicycle was burned. They have had to send to Luanda for clothes from their sons who are living in the capital.

Denial

In late January, the village of Calomboloca, farther to the south, had also been attacked and plundered and many residents had been killed or wounded.

For the first time, Angolan television showed pictures of the village after the attack; previously, there had only been official references to the South African attacks.

UNITA denies responsibility for the most recent attack, claiming that members of the movement were not involved. UNITA announced, however, that two battalions have infiltrated Luanda Province, neighboring Bengo Province, where the two attacks took place.

Military sources in the capital assume that these attacks are the result of the action of those infiltrators, who are surrounded by FAPLA and are resorting to looting to obtain supplies.

"They were wearing military uniforms, and some of them even appeared to be FAPLA uniforms," said one of the Batomona villagers, noting that the assailants were armed with submachineguns, mortars and grenades.

Couple Murdered

"Most of the assailants were using Umbundo (the dialect of Jonas Savimbi's ethnic group), spoken in the center-south of the country--Huambo-Bie. Others spoke Portuguese and Quimbundo (the dialect used in the region under attack and in Luanda)," they added.

According to witnesses, a couple was forcibly removed and later murdered, 2 kilometers from the village, simply because they had refused to leave with the UNITA members. Only their daughter was spared.

"The man belongs to the sect of Simao Toco, which forbids the use of weapons and always goes around dressed in white," explained a resident.

"UNITA wanted him to serve as a teacher. He refused, so they shot him and his wife."

Jose Joao Paquete, aged 62, was a rich peasant. He recounts that the UNITA members robbed his home of almost 450,000 kwanzas (Angolan currency) and all his food and clothes, as well as 45 pigs and 20 goats.

Fear of River

His neighbors were also robbed, as was the village cooperative; the safe was stolen because there was no merchandise there.

"They were here for 3 hours," adds Maria Miguel Sebastiao, who, with her husband, is pointing to the open graves of the seven victims of the attack.

"We spent the rest of the night away from here and we came back early in the morning," they explain.

The residents who have returned say they are prepared to fight, if they are given weapons and if FAPLA troops are stationed nearby. Before the attack,

the troops were stationed in Catete (60 kilometers south of Luanda), but since Sunday they have mounted watch in Botomona.

The soldiers found a mine placed in one of the houses, as well as unexploded grenades.

They also showed the reporters several cartridge cases, pointedly observing that the ammunition was South African.

Since Sunday, the village has had no water, since the villagers are afraid to go to the river, from where the assailants must certainly have launched their attack on the village.

6362

CSO: 3442/182

BURKINA

ESTABLISHMENT OF MPR REPORTED

Ouagadougou SIDWAYA in French 18 Feb 85 p 3

[Text] On Saturday 16 February in Kombissiri, chief town of the province of Bazega, an inaugural ceremony was held for the opening of the town's revolutionary people's store [MPR], which also represents the first step in the campaign to open up these stores "everywhere and for everyone." Officiating at the ceremony was Comrade Alain Coeffe, the minister of commerce and people's provisioning. Also in attendance were the commander in chief of the High Command, Major Jean-Baptiste Boukary Lingani, the national deputy secretary of the CDR's [Committees for the Defense of the Revolution], Comrade Hien Kilmite, several members of the revolutionary government and numerous militants from Bazega.

The inaugural ceremony reflects the intent of the CNR [National Council of the Revolution] to decentralize the Faso Yaar stores, in order to suppress the abusive practices perpetrated by shady merchants. It will be recalled that during the earliest months of the process now under way the president of Faso had promised the people construction of the Faso Yaar stores. That has become a reality, with the construction of 90 stores and the launching of work on another 128 as part of the People's Development Program [PPD]. Thus, one must see the ceremony at Kombissiri, which now has its own store, in the context of the opening of all these stores. Several speeches were made, but first there was a bicycle race between runners of Kombissiri and Faso Yaar. First place was won by Kombissiri.

Then the comrade president of the coordination bureau of Bazega CDR's was first to come to the rostrum to talk about problems the militants of the province faced in building their people's store. The problems were due primarily to the contemptible maneuvering of certain individuals who tried in vain to thwart construction of the store. Then came the comrade director general of Faso Yaar, who spoke on the significance of the provincial people's stores, which he described as "an outgrowth of that portion of the political orientation speech of 2 October 1983 that dealt with the modern sector." Then he said that some thought it was a utopian dream to be able "to touch with one's fingers the reality of the Kombissiri boutique." Next, Comrade Mamadou Karambiri provided statistics on the cost of the stores, the amount of initial inventory and the measures that will be taken to insure the stores are operated efficiently.

The third speaker at the ceremony was Comrade Beatrice Damiba, the high commissioner, who succinctly described her province as a viable economic entity by reason of its agro-pastoral potential and its hard-working popular masses.

However, she said, shady merchants had for many years robbed it of its wealth by paying absurdly low prices for its market-garden produce. She also noted that Ouagadougou and Europe were the only market outlets, even if "one sent back the spoiled produce by return mail to be buried under the very eyes of the famished peoples." That sort of thing must be ended, said Comrade Damiba, and "that is why we are in the process of setting up a provincial network for the marketing of fruits, vegetables and fish products in Bazega."

9516

CSO : 3419/301

BURKINA

PUBLIC DEBT POLICY OUTLINED

Ouagadougou SIDWAYA in French 18 Feb 85 pp 5, 8

[Text] Burkina Faso: a new name, and a new budget standing at Fr CFA 76,670,803,000. It is a new budget, because it is marked by the priority accorded to investment: 8 percent of all outlays projected for 1985, compared to 4 percent the previous year.

Our budget is not structured in this new way by chance.

The CNR [National Council of the Revolution], after successfully dealing with the efforts of the reactionary right to return to political power, believes that the time has come to lay the foundations for economic development in accordance with our much-proclaimed desire for independence.

This independence has often been compromised in the past by irresponsible governments which distinguished themselves by their resort to facile solutions, among which was almost systematic reliance on inordinate indebtedness to various entities.

Thus Burkina has inherited very far-reaching obligations, both within and beyond Africa, including Europe, America and elsewhere around the globe.

The donors include, among others, IDA [International Development Association] (a subsidiary of the World Bank) and ADF [African Development Fund] (a subsidiary of the African Development Bank [ADB]). Bilateral donors include countries like Ghana, Algeria, China, the Netherlands, Denmark, Libya, Saudi Arabia, Kuwait, the United States and France.

Thus, we have to pay. And Burkina Faso will have to pay Upper Volta's debts.

The servicing of the Burkinabe public debt has risen over the years to alarming proportions as a percentage of total governmental outlays. That ratio has risen from 10 percent in 1983 to 18 percent in 1984 and will reach 19 percent in 1985.

The public debt service is all the more burdensome because most of the loans are payable in hard currencies: 13 in all.

With respect to loans payable in "king dollar," the amount of debt service payable in American currency is up in 1985 to \$14,791,175 (about Fr CFA 6.5

billion), or 42 percent of all debt service. Along the same lines, the debt payable in French francs represents 27 percent (about Fr CFA 4 billion). The fluctuation of the dollar, whose value in Fr CFA has practically doubled over the last 10 years, goes a long way toward explaining the growth of the debt service burden. Let us take an example. In connection with a short-term non-interest-bearing loan of \$10 million (about Fr CFA 3.5 billion) provided to Upper Volta in 1982 by the DMI [Islamic Bank], Burkina is obliged today to repay about Fr CFA 5 billion at the current rate of exchange for dollars! Once again, we must pay dearly. As the saying goes, "he who pays his debts enriches himself." But in the case of Upper Volta, which left much to be desired in the use it made of its borrowings--wasteful spending of every kind as well as "prestige" projects (the TPR's [People's Revolutionary Tribunals] have demonstrated this clearly enough)--Burkina, in paying off its debts, is impoverishing itself. And this is all the more so because it has to pay all the expenses attached to those loans.

It is as if you had wasted some large sums of money borrowed from creditors, and now you are obliged not only to pay back the money you borrowed but also the interest and other commissions.

The revolutionary government is now obliged, in order to pay back at least the interest and various commissions, to make provision for downstream outlays of 5.1 billion. That figure also includes operating expenses such as personnel expenses, equipment and current transfers. If these operating expenses had been modest, the Burkinabe government could have effected budgetary savings of 12 billion, a sizeable part of which could have been allocated to the major investment projects on which the future of our Faso depends (Kompienga, Sourou, Tambao, the railway battle).

The CNR has chosen to take a step toward real independence. That is why it proposed to the militants an investment budget that will require effort and sacrifice from everyone. And this is why it has acquainted everyone with the economic and financial realities. From this face to face encounter emerged the decision--hard to implement, it is true, but willingly and courageously accepted--to honor our commitments. To do so is an act of sovereignty, dignity and honor. In that respect, it is truly Burkinabe.

We have mentioned the operating costs of the debt. Now let us talk about the deferment of amortization. What is that all about?

That is a delay or "grace period" during which no reimbursement of the principal is required by the creditor. In other words, if on 1 November 1984 TIGA obtains a loan of 15 million at X bank, at an interest rate of 10 percent with a 1 percent commission and a 5-year grace period, in order to complete a 3-year project, what happens? Let us assume that the maturity dates for servicing the debt are fixed at 1 January and 1 July of each year.

On 31 December 1984, even if TIGA has made no drawings against the 15 million at his disposal, he will still have to pay the sum of Fr CFA 25,000, representing what is called the loan commission. You see, then, that the way the system works is designed to motivate the borrower to make use of the funds put at his disposal as quickly as possible. On 1 January 1985, if TIGA has made a drawing of 1.2 million against the 15 million loan he has obtained, then on 1 July he must pay:

1) Fr CFA 60,000 in interest;

2) Fr CFA 69,000 in loan commissions calculated on the basis of the total amount not withdrawn.

Tiga, who has not yet begun to pay back the loan principal of 15 million, must therefore during the 5-year grace period already begin paying interest and commissions.

We have spoken of the costs of the debt. How about repayment of the "principal," that is the 15 million?

That process usually begins at the conclusion of the grace period (5 years in the case of Tiga's loan), or immediately after the drawdown of all funds in the case of loans without a grace period.

When Tiga begins to repay the 15 million over 10 years in 20 biennial instalments of Fr CFA 750,000 each, he will still have to pay interest. After the first amortization payment of Fr CFA 750,000, at the next maturity, he will have to pay interest on the 14.250 million that remains of the 15 million principal. We will say, for the benefit of those who love formulas, that the interest due at each maturity is calculated on the basis of the total amount of outstanding principal.

Once again, the decision taken by the CNR, or rather by the Burkinabe people, to honor their international commitments and their domestic obligation to establish a truly independent economy, is an act of courage, honesty and lucidity. Especially when one realizes that over the next 5 years the debt service is going to increase significantly. Despite the above, a rescheduling of the debt is not altogether out of the question. And if that should come to pass, we will have shown the world that we are responsible, that our good faith and above all our willingness to count on our own resources is more than just a slogan.

These are the facts.

Table 1
Government Expenses (in Fr CFA)
Fiscal Year 1985

Operating Outlays:	
Debt Service:	5,101,539,000
Personnel:	34,632,294,000
Materials:	5,895,522,000
Transfers:	11,699,726,000
Capital Outlays:	
Debt Amortization:	9,892,801,000
Investment Equip- ment and capital transfers (incl. 6,726,951,000 for investment and in- frastructure):	9,448,921,000

Table 2
Public Debt Service Projections for Fiscal Year 1985

	Amortization of Public Debt	Expenses of Public Debt	Total
Non-reconveyed debt	9,514,176,000	4,162,138,000	13,676,314,000
-Internal, long-term	632,871,000	531,174,000	1,164,045,000
-External, short-term	3,374,999,000		3,374,999,000
-External, long-term	3,772,856,000	3,230,168,000	7,003,023,000
-External purch. cred.	1,733,451,000	400,796,000	2,134,247,000
Reconveyed debt	378,625,000	839,401,000	1,218,026,000
-Ext. long-term debt	378,625,000	839,401,000	1,218,026,000
Endorsements and Diverse Expenses		100,000,000	100,000,000
Total	9,892,801,000	5,101,539,000	14,994,340,000

Table 3
Breakdown of 1985 Direct Debt Service by Currency

Currency	Total in Thousands of Monetary Units
U.S. Dollars	14,791.1754
Pounds Sterling	735.7650
Special Drawing Rights	313.1600
African Development Fund Counting Units	391.2071
African Development Bank Counting Units	965.8530
ECOWAS [Economic Community of West African States]	
Special Fund Counting Units	78.8250
French Francs	82,640.1475
European Counting Units (ECU)	644.1398
Islamic Dinars	300.5920
Kuwaiti Dinars	55.0000
Saudi Rials	119.9980
Florins	375.0000
Francs CFA	2,352,496.2440

Table 4
Breakdown of 1985 Direct Debt By Creditor

Name of Creditor	Total Debt Service In (000's) of Fr CFA	Payments Scheduled By 31 Dec 85 in (000's) of Fr CFA
International Development Association (IDA)	737,703.175	84,698.798
African Development Bank (ADB)	449,022.162	3,325.891
African Development Fund (ADF)	167,512.533	25,142.289
Special Fund of the Organiza- tion of Petroleum Exporting Countries (OPEC)	1,800,897.300	10,885.500
Arab Bank for African Economic Development (BADEA)	326,565.000	5,685.750
International Fund for Agri- cultural Development (IFAD)	20,326.227	3,580.762
Fiduciary Fund	634,398.242	2,210.993
European Investment Bank (EIB)	221,918.400	5,459.006
West African Development Bank (WADB)	459,662.500	4,185.000
Islamic Development Bank (IBD)	139,744.319	5,360.071
Special ECOWAS Fund	36,645.506	827.170
Mutual Assistance and Guarant- tee Fund of the Entente Council	19,125.000	1,275.000
Algerian Development Bank (ADB/Algiers)	170,021.250	3,335.855
Central Fund for Economic Cooperation (CCCE)	1,865,423.650	35,813.551
Government of Ghana	30,946.440	309.464
U.S. Agency for Inter- national Development (USAID)	75,264.925	321.572
Netherlands	51,013.125	2,040.525
Kuwaiti Fund	81,950.000	4,172.000
Saudi Fund	12,809.787	847.989
Algerian Oil Fund	93,150.000	1,134.000
International Bank for West Africa (BIAO)	1,077,796.640	2,222.039
Islamic Bank (DMI)	3,374,999.100	
Western Industrial Credit (CIO)	744,732.850	1,036.065
Societe Generale	174,707.850	72.470
Brihst-Aerospace	397,048.061	349.630
Societe TATA	298,279.800	808.896
French External Trade Bank (BFCE)	269,346.528	520.979
Central Bank of the West African States (BCEAO)	279,750.125	246.762
National Deposit and In- vestment Fund (CNDI)	738,753.699	3,079.151
Burkina Construction and Real Estate Management Company (SOCOGIB--formerly SIV)	145,540.353	380.516

Table 5
Trend of Internal and External Direct Debt Service

	1985	1986	1987
External Debt	13,731,010,370	11,967,401,753	12,570,559,259
Multilateral	5,013,520,364	6,238,336,123	7,065,199,841
Bilateral	2,380,579,177	3,194,056,877	3,681,446,440
Bank debts	4,202,663,140	741,781,820	655,840,840
Supplier credits	2,134,247,689	1,793,226,933	1,168,072,138
Internal Debt	1,164,043,577	1,138,906,781	973,197,435
BCEAO	279,750,125	266,178,187	112,093,750
CNDI	738,753,099	738,755,129	738,757,109
SIV	145,540,353	133,973,465	122,346,576
	1988	1989	1990
External Debt	13,308,091,496	13,563,903,653	14,330,294,878
Multilateral	7,676,034,056	7,854,293,065	8,853,017,515
Bilateral	4,692,673,852	5,471,997,988	5,977,277,363
Bank debts	295,704,520		
Supplier credits	643,679,068	237,612,600	
Internal Debt	821,877,754	794,965,289	741,602,829
BCEAO			
CNDI	711,156,067	695,872,490	696,416,502
SIV	210,721,687	99,092,799	45,186,317

Table 6
Rate of Growth of Principal Indicators of Direct Debt Service

Principal Indicators in Thousands of Fr FCA

	Principal	Interest	Total
1984	7,581,815.29	4,533,696.71	12,115,512.00
1985	9,892,801.73	5,101,539.00	14,994,340.00
1986	7,556,617.24	6,122,713.36	13,679,330.60
1987	7,754,446.57	6,170,391.30	13,924,837.87
1988	8,338,632.31	6,205,905.23	14,544,537.54
1989	8,749,240.99	6,055,617.52	14,804,858.51
1990	9,798,579.15	5,420,162.61	15,218,741.76

Rate of Growth of Indicators

1985/84	30%	12.5%	23.0%
1986/85	-23%	20.0%	-8.0%
1987/86	2%	0.7%	1.7%
1988/87	7%	0.5%	4.4%
1989/88	4%	-2.4%	1.7%
1990/89	11%	-10.0%	2.7%

9516
CSO : 3419/300

BURKINA

EEC GRANTS LOAN UNDER TERMS OF LOME III CONVENTION

AB082110 Ouagadougou Domestic Service in French 1300 GMT 8 Mar 85

[Excerpt] Under the Lome III Convention signed on 8 December last year between the African, Caribbean, and Pacific countries (ACP) and the European Economic Community (EEC), our country will receive financial aid totalling 39.1 billion CFA francs. Charles Pelas, delegate of the EEC in Burkina, disclosed the news to the press at the end of an audience granted to him by the head of state late this morning. Let's listen to him:

[Begin recording] I had the honor of being received by President Sankara, to whom I delivered a letter which indicates the amount of money to be granted to Burkina Faso by the EEC under the Lome III Convention. As you know, the Lome III Convention was signed on 8 December in Lome, following Lome I and Lome II, between 10 European countries and 65 ACP countries. I said 65 because Mozambique is the 65th ACP country to join the Lome Convention.

I gave the president a letter showing the amount to be granted to Burkina under the Third European Development Fund, FED. The grant totals 115 million European Currency Units, [ECU's] which is exactly 39.1 billion CFA. Compared to the sum granted under Lome II--84.5 million ECU's--39.1 billion CFA francs represents a 36-percent increase. [end recording]

CSO: 3419/317

BURKINA

SAHEL RAILWAY PROJECT DESCRIBED

Ouagadougou CARREFOUR AFRICAIN in French 8 Feb 85 pp 13-14

[Text] On 1 February the symbolic first rail was put into position in Sector 19, reviving hopes (which have often been disappointed in the past, for a variety of reasons) for the completion of the old Tambao project, first designed in 1965, which calls for construction of a 375-kilometer rail line from Ouagadougou to the borders of Mali and Niger.

In deciding to move ahead with the "railway battle," following a call to mobilization launched by Capt. Pierre Ouedroago, national secretary general of the CDR [Committees for the Defense of the Revolution], at a support meeting for the National Council of the Revolution [CNR], the revolutionary authorities intended thereby to "save the lives of men and livestock in the Sahel by bringing the region once and for all out of its isolation."

Integrating the mineral-rich provinces of the northeast with the rest of the country--which often served as a pretext, under various regimes, for suppressing social unrest--is more than ever before an imperative. In addition to its social utility, this will certainly lay the foundations for a remarkable economic take-off. The problems encountered in sending emergency food aid to disaster-stricken populations and regions are of major concern to our authorities, who by launching this battle are hoping to convince international partners that they need have no qualms about participating in this project, the completion of which is so eagerly awaited by the Burkinabe people.

The Ouagadougou-Tambao line should facilitate downstream development and exploitation of the Tambao manganese deposits 340 kilometers from the capital--deposits amounting to 13 million tons of commercial-grade ore approaching 55 percent purity--as well as exploitation of the limestone quarries of Tin-Hrassan on the Malian border, completion of the Tin-Akoff dam on the Beli (a tributary of the Niger River) to supply water to the Tambao reservoir, and finally construction of a clinker-crushing plant in Ouagadougou. However, profitability studies of the rail link have run into objections from financial backers because of the low price of manganese on the world market. Some financial institutions, such as the World Bank, condition their aid on assurances that the project will have a profit margin of at least 10 percent.

A Profitable Project

However, according to studies made by the UNDP [United Nations Development Program] and the Canadian firm SNC, which were turned over to the government in

December 1984, it appears that the Tambao deposit alone could regularly make a very significant direct contribution to profitability: Fr CFA 144 billion added to the balance of payments, 148 billion in value added, 22 billion in taxes and 152 billion in contributions to the gross national product [GNP]. In technical terms, the Sahel railway will be much like the Abidjan-Ouagadougou line, which cost the lives of thousands of our compatriots under the forced labor policy implemented under colonialism.

In addition, if the railway facilitates the growth of trade between the various regions of the country and stops the exodus of people working to stop the desertification, then it will also serve an international purpose, in the sense that it will be a social investment that will advance the hopes of the three countries participating in the Liptako-Gourma Integrated Development Authority that some of the Authority's projects can be realized. This is why the "railway battle" is, as Capt. Pierre Ouedraogo underlined, "a battle for friendship and solidarity between the peoples of the sub-region." So the appeal has gone out for the youth of Burkina, Mali, Niger and Ivory Coast, as well as to all others who support the August revolution, to help build the railway.

Meanwhile, as we wait for people to respond to that call, the laying of the rails on the first segment (Ouagadougou-Kaya), in accordance with the People's Development Program [PPD], will be carried out in sections, including 30 km of trunk line between Ouagadougou and Donse, and two branch lines of 2 kilometers serving the industrial zone of Kossodo and the road-bottom quarry at Tempore. The cost of the project, estimated at Fr CFA 1 billion, will be paid out of funds from the national budget, the Burkinabe Council of Freight Agents, the Chamber of Commerce, and several entrepreneurs. As for the work, it will be carried out by RAN [Abidjan-Niger Railway Administration] and the Oumarou Kanazoe firm, with the help of all sincere supporters of the People's Democratic Revolution [RDP].

Warning to the Enemies of the People

The railway will certainly take time to reach Tambao, but the CNR has decided to pay the price to assure completion of a project so vital to the nation's economy. It will be recalled that in 1981 the Military Committee of Recovery for National Progress [CMRPN] had turned to local financial institutions in an effort to collect the funds needed to build this railroad.

Despite the practical difficulties involved in completion of this colossal project within a relatively short time, there are also plans to build an asphalt road connecting Ouagadougou with Dori, Tera and Niamey. Studies for this project have already been completed.

While the "railway battle" is intended to save the Sahel from perpetual poverty, the rail-laying ceremony held on 1 February also provided an opportunity to issue a firm and solemn warning to beware of imperialism, anarcho-syndicalism and other agitators who are trying to thwart the success of the project. "The enemies of the people," said the national CDR secretary general, "will find themselves lined up against the wall."

BURKINA

100 MILITANTS END MILITARY TRAINING

AB101016 Ouagadougou Domestic Service in French 1300 GMT 9 Mar 85

[Text] The military training course for the seventh set of the command and support regiment, RCS, ended this morning at the Guillaume Ouedraogo Camp in Ouagadougou. Thus, about 100 CDR [Committees for the Defense of the Revolution] militants who came from the 3d and 11th sectors were able to receive a 19-day military training that enabled them to learn how to handle weapons, how to read maps, to be orderly and disciplined, in short, anything that is useful to defend the gains of the RDP [Democratic and Popular Revolution]. The closing ceremony was presided over by Comrade Second Lieutenant Pierre (Tiendrabego), who represented the chief of the national armed forces high command. He gave the CDR's some words of encouragement and called on them to redouble their efforts and make good use of the instructions they have just received.

Earlier, there was the address of Lieutenant Henri (Tiendrabego), who represented the RCS corps. In the address, he expressed the need to train citizens in handling of weapons to defend the national integrity. Motions of thanks and recommendations were read by the students who later received testimonials. A parade was held to end the ceremony which was also attended by several military officers and general delegates of the CDR's.

CSO: 3419/317

BURKINA

BRIEFS

CDR NEWSPAPER--The Revolutionary Defense Committee [CDR] of Burkina Faso have just launched a great newspaper, the LOLOWULEIN, which means "Red Star" in the Dioula language. With this new weapon, the CDR's will raid the forces of obscurantism, mystification, and intellectual terrorism. [Excerpt] [Ouagadougou Domestic Service in French 1300 GMT 4 Mar 85 AB]

CSO: 3419/299

CAMEROON

LARGE GERMAN SHARE IN WATER RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT PROJECTS

Frankfurt/Main FRANKFURTER ZEITUNG/BLICK DURCH DIE WIRTSCHAFT in German
30 Jan 85 p 2

[Article: "Plans for Water Supply and Distribution for Cameroon"]

[Text] Numerous projects for the supply and distribution of water have been planned lately in Cameroon in order to meet drinking water supplies for the population and water needs of industry and farming. Among the big plans is the construction of dams which would also be used for generation of electricity and flood control. International organizations like the World Bank Group, the European Investment Bank, and the European Development Fund, as well as single industrial nations including the Federal Republic of Germany, give financial aid. German concerns were also taken into consideration at the time of allocation of tasks.

The Société Nationale des Eaux du Cameroun (SNEC) [National Water Society of Cameroon], Douala, is responsible for water supply to habitation centers with more than 100,000 inhabitants. At present, there are about 50 water supply networks under their jurisdiction. Another 76 are currently being put in place. Water supply for larger cities is still under the jurisdiction of the Ministry for Mining and Energy. In the future it will also be taken over by SNEC. In addition, the Ministry for Agriculture is responsible for supplying water to small rural centers.

The Federal Republic of Germany confirmed financial aid in the amount of DM 44 million in 1983 for a second water supply project through the Credit Institution for Reconstruction (KfW) of Frankfurt. It applies to the water supply of 11 places (6,000 to 20,000 inhabitants), involving Bandjoun, Banyo, Bazou, Garoua-Boulai, Mbandjock, Melong, Muyuka-Yoke, Ndop, Kekem, and Yagoua, with a total of about 168,000 inhabitants. The Inco Ingenieur-Consortium GmbH of Darmstadt was called in to act as consultants in this project. The total investment is estimated at DM 64.3 million. With German development aid, which was granted in 1975 at a level of DM 35 million, 11 places in Cameroon were previously equipped with central water supply installations.

The Belgian "Six Construct International" construction company of Brussels was commissioned to build water supply installations in 16 places, 12 of which are jointly financed by the World Bank and the British Commonwealth Development

Corporation (CDC) of London and the remaining four are financed by the World Bank alone. The 12 places are Limbe, Bafang, Buea, Mamfe, and Tombel in the south-western province, and Mbengwi, Njinkom, Wum, Kumbo, Bali, Nkambe, and Jakiri in the north-western province. The remaining four are Batibo, Fundong, Mondemba, and Nguti.

Great Britain gave Cameroon 40 million Pounds Sterling in development aid which is also supposed to be used to support water supply and distribution projects. The British consulting engineering firm Sir Alexander Gibb & Partner of London was commissioned with preparation of studies for the installation of water supply systems in Nkongsamba and Maroua. The British W.S. Atkins Group of Epsom (Surrey) took over the consulting task for the water supply projects in Ebolowa and Sangmelima. Invitations for bids for these plans are expected this year.

With Belgian development aid 8 water supply projects are being undertaken. The Belgian firm Societe d'Epuration & d'Entreprises (SEE) made the appropriate studies. The places involved are Makari, Longone-Birni, Doukoula, Maga, Mbe, Tchollire, Makwim, and Tibati. The above-mentioned Belgian construction firm "Six Construct International" also is at work on water supply systems in Dizangue, Pouma, Matomb, Ngambe, Akono, Evodoula, Okola, Makak, Bikok, and Dibang. Moreover, an international invitation for bid on installation of water supply systems in Batouri, Yokadouma, and Ngoulemakong is being arranged, and Belgium will finance it.

With an expenditure of roughly 40 billion Francs CFA (100 francs CFA = approximately DM 0.65), the water supply of the capital Yaounde (approximately 650,000 inhabitants) is being expanded currently. Within the framework of this plan several jobs were awarded in the spring of 1984. These went, first to a group formed by the French subsidiary of Thiessen AG of Duisburg and the French firm SADE, and secondly to a consortium of three French firms: Pont-a-Mousson, Degremont, and Bouygues. The Italian firm Callavino and the U.S. Reynolds Construction Company have also received jobs. The Canadian firm Lavalin and the French Societe Anonyme Francaise d'Etudes et de Gestion (Safege) have made studies for the future water supply of the capital until the year 2005. The European Investment Bank (EIB) of Luxembourg recently granted a loan of 14.6 million ecu (1 ecu = approximately DM 2.24) for construction of new installations to remove bottlenecks in the drinking water supply for the city of Yaounde.

For the port and industrial city of Douala, the largest center of population of the country (approximately 850,000 inhabitants), the Italian firms Centro di Servizi Tecnici and TAU together with the local Geotechnique Cameroon have prepared studies for the development of water supply. The total project is to require an investment expenditure of about 30 billion Francs CFA. It will be put up for international biddings in nine lots.

Cameroon has a large potential for water power. This has been utilized very little up to now. At this time, further turbo generator groups are being installed in an already existing dam with international aid. At the Song Loulou dam on the Sanaga, which is 300 meters long and 21 meters high, the

first extension level has four turbo generator groups of 48 megawatts each, and a second one is being built with two turbo generators of 48 megawatts each. Thus, the installation's output will increase to 288 megawatts. The EIB granted for this plan a loan of 25 million ecu in October of 1983. The state-owned French Caisse Centrale de Cooperation Economique (CCCE) of Paris followed this up with a financial contribution of FF 10 million in February 1984. The total investment expenditure for the second construction stage, which is expected to be finished by the end of 1987, is going to amount to roughly \$100 million. The task for the implementation of the construction jobs was obtained by the firms Cogefar in Milan and Razel Cameroon--a subsidiary of the Entreprise Razel Freres in Paris. The project contractor is the Societe nationale d'Electricite du Cameroun (Sonel) of Douala.

About mid-1983 the first turbo generator groups (18 megawatts) were put into operation in the affiliated power station at the Lagdo dam on the Benoue, which is situated about 70 kilometers upstream from Garoua. The dam, which is 308 meters long and 40 meters high, was built with the aid of the People's Republic of China. Installation of three more turbo generator groups with the same power in the power station is planned for a later date. The dam with its reservoir volume of 7.7 billion cubic meters of water will also serve for artificial irrigation of larger areas under cultivation. In April 1984, the European Development Fund granted a subsidy of 2 million ecu's for the development of a fishing industry in the artificial lake of Lagdo.

Sonel further plans construction of a water power station on the Kadey River in the eastern province. The capacity of this station, after installation, is expected to be 15 megawatts. The Energieplan GmbH of Wiesbaden was commissioned to prepare a study within the framework of this project. AHT Agrar- und Hydrotechnik GmbH of Essen has taken over advisory responsibilities for the rural water supply and has been called in to advise in the rural development in the area of the Bamenda dam.

In June 1984 the European Development Fund approved a subsidy of 8.97 million ecu's for the second phase of the development of the artificially irrigated grain cultivation in the Logdon and the Chari districts. In April 1983, the European Development Fund had awarded a subsidy of 1.08 million ecu's for the first phase of the cultivation of irrigation rice. Hydroplan Ingenieur-Gesellschaft GmbH of Herdecke/Ruhr and the French Company Scet Agri were called in as consulting firms.

12521

CSO: 3420/31

DJIBOUTI

BRIEFS

OPERATION CYADEN--The Suroit, a research ship belonging to the French Institute for Ocean Research and Studies, on 4 December sailed into the Gulf of Tadjurah to begin Operation Cyaden, aimed at studying the state of the sea bed faults in the gulf and to check out the tectonic plate drift theory, according to which the faults should be widening by a centimeter each year. According to analyses by French researchers from the BRGM, among them volcanologist Haroun Tazieff, the Gulf of Tadjurah, in a few million years, will be a vast ocean and Djibouti is still a prime site for checking on the plate-drift theory. Measuring equipment had been emplaced at several points back in 1975 and 1977, at the time when the Ardekuba volcano was born. Six months prior to the start of Operation Cyaden, the Charcot, another French research vessel, had detected volcanos forming below the sea bed of the Gulf of Tadjurah. Seventeen scientists worked aboard the Suroit for this mission. They carried sophisticated equipment, including a Cyana diving saucer, designed in 1975. [Text][Paris AFRIQUE DEFENSE in French Jan 85 p 20] 6182

CSO: 3419/274

EQUATORIAL GUINEA

NATION ENTERS FRENCH SPHERE OF INFLUENCE IN REGION

Madrid EL ALCAZAR in Spanish 8 Jan 85 p 15

[Text] From now on France will take over a commanding position in Equatorial Guinea from the economic point of view, to the detriment of Spain. According to diplomatic sources quoted by EUROPA PRESS, "a kind of transfer of economic sovereignty from Spain to France is taking place."

"Naturally," they added, "our country will see a decline in its influence, even though there will be no immediate decrease in the number of cooperative personnel (about 300) nor in the Spanish contribution to the budget--some 1.2 billion pesetas in 1985. This is because 90 percent of Spanish cooperation is centered in three areas: health, education and defense."

"What will happen in the medium and long term," they admitted, "is that there will be less use of the Spanish language, because of the economic influence of France. It is usual, under the circumstances for example, for French to become more valuable than Spanish when applying for a job. This, in turn, will mean that [Spanish] cooperation personnel who devote themselves to teaching will be leaving."

The director of the Office of Cooperation with Equatorial Guinea, Salvador Bermudez de Castro, will travel to Malabo at the end of this month to obtain information about the situation in the former Spanish province since its entry into the Franco-African sphere of influence.

Equatorial Guinea had recently joined the Central African Customs and Economic Union (UDEAC) and the Bank of Central African States (BEAC), organizations strongly influenced by France. By their decree, the government of Teodoro Obiang Nguema was obliged to change its currency early in 1985, following a radical devaluation of the ekuele, which up until then had been the nation's currency. The new currency will be the Guinean franc, equivalent to the cfa franc of the BEAC. The Malabo government has banned flights in recent days so as to prevent tax evasions.

According to the sources quoted, the head of the Office for Cooperation with Guinea will probably meet with President Obiang in Malabo, and will decide

with his government the date on which the next meeting of the Spanish-Equatorial Guinean mixed commission will take place. It should be held in the first 4 months of this year.

Recently the Guinean foreign minister, Marcelino Nguema, was received in the Moncloa palace by the Spanish Prime Minister, Felipe Gonzalez. Nguema is one of the most ardent promoters of rapprochement with France and of breaking away from Spain.

8131

CSO: 3448/2

GABON

INTERNATIONAL DEVELOPMENT AID INVESTMENT IN AGRICULTURE

Frankfurt/Main FRANKFURTER ZEITUNG/BLICK DURCH DIE WIRTSCHAFT in German
25 Jan 85 p 2

[Text] In Gabon where because petroleum output is again increasing the government is in a position to realize important development projects, further progress has recently been made in building large agro-industrial complexes. At present the country has four agro-industrial complexes for the production of foodstuffs; these are: the Societe pour le Developpement de l'Agriculture au Gabon [Gabon Agricultural Development Company] (Agrogabon), with 96-percent involvement by the government, the Societe Meuniere et Avicole du Gabon [Gabon Grain and Poultry Company] (Smag), the Societe Sucriere du Haut Ogooue [Upper Ogooue Sugar Company] (Sосуho) and the Societe Industrielle d'Agriculture et d'Elevage de Boumango [Boumango Agricultural and Poultry Company] (SIAEB). The last three companies were established on the initiative of the French company Grands Moulins de Paris (GMP).

Agrogabon, which is headquartered in Libreville and was started in 1976, completed the first phase of a development project in 1983 which has to do with the construction of a 10,000-hectare plantation of palm oil trees. The first phase involved initially planting 5,220 hectares of agricultural land in Lambarene and the reactivation of a 750-hectare plantation of palm oil trees of the Societe Palmeveas, a company that is to be liquidated. In November 1982 with the help of the Belgian company Socfin Consultant Services S.A. (Socfinco) in Brussels, Agrogabon's first palm oil refiner was put into operation in Makouke whose processing capacity is to be expanded from 20 tons of oil-producing fruits per hour to 30 tons by 1986.

In addition, a plant to refine raw palm oil whose byproducts will be used to produce soap in an adjoining enterprise is to be built in Lambarene. The entire investment for the new plants has been estimated at FF183.6 million. The interest of the country's government in the financing amounts to FF99.6 million and the national French Caisse Centrale de Cooperation Economique (CCCE) in Paris with 2 credits each worth FF39.5 million. In a second development program Agrogabon has planned the construction of an additional palm oil plantation (9,000 hectares) and a second palm oil refiner (40 tons per hour).

In addition to its two cattle ranches in Lekabi and Nyanga Agrogabon is establishing a third one in the area of Ngounie, approximately 8 kilometers from Ndende. The Belgian firm Compagnie J. van Lancker is providing it with technical assistance. The investments necessary for the third cattle ranch are estimated at 5 billion CFA francs (100 CFA francs = approximately DM .65). Realization of a pig fattening project in Essassa has been underway since 1981.

The Societe Meuniere et Avicole du Gabon (Smag) in Libreville is involved with the operation of a grain mill, large bakeries, poultry farming and in manufacturing feeds. The grain mill, in which wheat from the EC is processed, was substantially expanded in 1983. Thus, in 1983 it was possible for flour production to increase to 21,166 tons. Production amounting to 22,000 tons of flour was anticipated for 1984. Under Smag there are now 10 large bakeries which produced 6,157 tons of bread in 1983 and about 6,600 tons in 1984. After some startup difficulties egg production has risen steadily so that in 1983 it was able to reach a level of 18.69 million eggs. An increase to 22 million eggs is anticipated for 1984. Last year Smag also expected feed production of 3,000 tons.

The Societe Sucriere du Haut Ogooue (Sосуho) which was founded in Franceville in 1974 built a sugar complex which consists of a 4,000-hectare canesugar plantation and a sugar mill with a processing capacity of 2,850 tons of sugar cane per day and is thus able to produce about 30,000 tons of sugar each year. In 1983 sugar production amounted to 15,438 tons. In 1984, because of rather unfavorable climatic conditions it will be about 14,500 tons. In 1983, 9,211 tons were sold in the domestic market and 7,751 tons exported. Sосуho has broadened its sphere of activity. First a pineapple plantation was built in 1979 with a plant to can sliced pineapple. In June 1984 a fruit juice factory began production. In the period 1981-1983 a vegetable growing program was also implemented.

The fourth agro-industrial complex was established about 120 kilometers south of Franceville. The Societe Industrielle d'Agriculture et d'Elevage de Boumango (SIAEB) in Franceville which was established in 1977 developed a 2,550-hectare area for growing corn, soybeans and rice. Corn and soybeans are further processed in a feed factory with a capacity of 4 tons per hour. Also built were a large farm for breeding fattened chickens and a poultry slaughterhouse with a processing capacity of 1,000 fattened chickens per hour. The entire investment amounted to about 51 billion CFA francs for this agro-industrial complex. SIAEB is likewise expanding its sphere of activity. In March 1984 it began operation of a second poultry complex in Nkoltang which cost more than 500 million CFA francs. Beyond that, a project which involves building a 2,000-hectare rice plantation has begun to be realized. In the period 1984-1985 initially there will be experimental planting of 200 hectares.

12124

CSO: 3420/29

GUINEA

COOPERATION WITH JAPAN EXPANDED

Conakry HOROYA in French 26 Jan 85 p 2

[Article by Alhassane Tangué Bah]

[Text] Cooperation between Guinea and Japan grows by the day. And further evidence of that came yet again on Friday 25 January at the Departmental Office of the Ministry of State for Foreign Affairs, where the head of that department, Capt Facinet Toure, exchanged notes with His Excellency Toru Watanabe, Japan's charge d'affaires in Guinea, concerning a gift of 200 million yen (about \$800,000) to expand our automobile fleet. The ceremony, which took place in an atmosphere of frank cordiality, was honored by the presence of Maj Aboubacar Diaye, secretary of state for Transport, Mr Keimoko Keita, director of the international cooperation division, and Mr Joseph Daniel Lopts, general secretary to the Ministry of State for Foreign Affairs and Cooperation and of Mr Abdel Kader Gassama, Asia-Middle-East sector chief of the International Cooperation Division.

Two brief addresses were delivered for the occasion, one by the Japanese charge d'affaires, and the other by Capt Facinet Toure, Ministry of State for Foreign Affairs and International Cooperation.

Mr Katanabe opened his remarks by quoting the New Year message from the president of the Republic of Guinea, Col-Lansana Conte, who had made the point that the transport sector plays a very important role in Guinea's economic development.

"The government has long been aware of the importance of its transport sector to Guinea, and that is why it has inaugurated its cooperation by way of improving Guinea's transport fleet by supplying it with trucks in 1979 and 1980." said Mr Watanabe.

The Guinean Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs and International Cooperation Capt Facinet Toure, replied that "Japan is outstanding, in the view of the Guinean people, for its discreet but effective support and its timely assistance to Guinea's efforts to achieve economic and social development.

The Guinean minister pointed out that the various forms of aid for development extended to Guinea by the Japanese government have had a felicitous and direct effect on the living standards of the Guinean peoples. In addition, it is fitting to recall that this exchange of notes follows on the heels of another no less important one. He was referring to the ceremony for delivery on 11 January last of the gift at the free port of Conakry, involving Japan's grant of 6,000 tons of Thailand rice, the total value of which comes to 600 million yen, or about \$2,400 billion.

From 1976 to 1984, Japan has granted Guinea nearly \$50 million in development aid, of which \$20 million was in non-reimbursable grants. There is clear evidence that cooperation between Guinea and Japan is thriving. This is why our Minister of State for Foreign Affairs and International Cooperation Capt Facinet Toure, expressing the eagerness of the Military Committee on the National Revolution (CMRN) and of the Government of the Republic of Guinea to work to consolidate Guinean-Japanese cooperation relations, asked Mr Watanabe to convey to the Japanese people and his government the heartfelt thanks of the President of the Republic of Guinea Col Lansana Conte.

We must let the record show that Mr Watanabe was accompanied at the ceremony by his aide, Mr Ippei Masai.

6182

CSO: 3419/256

GUINEA

BROAD-SCALE, PERVASIVE CORRUPTION CONDEMNED

Conakry HOROYA in French 17 Jan 85 p 3

[Article by Jean Sonmaori (JS): "Ye Dogho" [Shell Out!]]

[Text] "Ye Dogho!" A crassly materialistic slang expression... meaning, literally, "Put the water down." In straight talk, it means to pay for a service rendered, or to be rendered. Some examples:

At the Police Station:

My brother, who had come here from the village last week, wanted to get his identity card. Provided with photographs and the requisite stamp, he presented himself at the police station. I don't want to identify the station, and I hope you will understand why. The fact is that what happened at the Bonfi police station is a photocopy of what happens at all of them. Well, my brother walked up to the desk and showed his photographs and his stamp. The first police officer he spoke to said to him, in the most matter-of-fact way in the world: "Ye Dogho."

At Madina Circle:

Yesterday evening, I was coming home from the movies in an unregistered taxi. At the Madina market circle, the driver was stopped by a traffic patrol officer:

"Papers?" the officer asked the driver.

"Here you are," said the offender. He was driving well within the speed limit, luckily enough, But that did him no good at all. Quite the contrary!

"You're not registered!" shouted the cop. "I'm going to slap you in the pound, I am!" I had left the taxi and was standing a few feet away, listening to this dialogue of the deaf. In the end, the driver, who goes through a hundred such hassels every day, agreed to part with some of his earnings. Without the "Yo Dogho," he

he knows he will simply be wasting his time in fruitless protestations. He knows perfectly well that the policeman is not about to jail him, because he would far rather pocket 100 sylis that should go to the treasury. The traffic police make their living to a large extent from "Ye Dogho."

The Highway Patrol Beat:

There is little difference in the highway patrol's behavior. On the roads in the interior of the country, it pitilessly demands ransom of all truck-drivers, legitimate or not. Besides, a lot of vehicle owners, convinced of the uselessness of these papers (permits, insurance, etc.) should they be stopped, choose to drive without them. After all, if you are stopped, papers or not, you "shower down." So why bother?

Marriage of Convenience:

At the border, customs inspector pays his own salary. In other countries, income from customs fees and levies is an essential part of State revenues.

But in the Republic of Guinea, the Customs Bureau has entered into a "marriage of convenience" with the merchants and dealers. In their own domestic pillow-talk, the partners arrive at a "kif-kif," an even swap. And we are sure that customs revenues do not cover the cost of keeping this corps alive. I defy anybody to prove me wrong. In this corps, "Ye Dogha" is operative on the grand scale.

Capacious Cashiers

I was chatting yesterday with an inspector for what used to be the MAEF [expansion unknown]. This service sends its officials anywhere irregularities have been noted. These fine men are, of course, not made of wood, but they are disconcertingly naïve. With an astoundingly casual air, they answered my questions, which apparently seemed quite ordinary. They had dealt with the numerous scandals our banks have engendered. Bottomless pits have been dug by amply porportioned cashiers (I can't imagine why, but all of them are fat) and other bank workers. For this gentry, therefore, these inspectors serve no purpose because they do nothing but line the pickets of inspectors. The fact is that when inspection reveals embezzlement, the culprit turns over a third or half the stolen sum to the inspector. Nobody sees it, nobody knows about it. The inspector, sated at last at the expense of the State, will make a stab at "fixing up" the register record so it will do until the next inspection. In the banking sector, like all the rest, "Ye Dogho" has become part of the management system.

Caught Red-Handed

Let's look at the other administrative services. Aside from Education, and to a lesser degree as well, because it has nothing to manage, all the rest have allowed themselves to be infected by the "Ye Dogho" gangrene: corruption.

Accordingly, if you want to get a paper or certificate of any kind from any government official, you will generally be asked for "Ye Dogho."

-- The scourge has struck our children. The other day, across the street from the Tumbo school on the Corniche, large numbers of children barred our way. "Wo ye dogho!" they chanted in unison. They were repairing potholes in the road.

-- You go to see a director, or a minister, and the doorman tells you: "Boss, I haven't had a smoke since this morning. So if you want to request for an appointment to be carried by a diligent hand to the director or minister, you are obliged, willy-nilly, to dig out the cigarette and hand it over, in other words, to "shower down."

-- Say you're ill. The nurse or the doctor won't really take an interest in you unless you are solvent. That syringe won't come out of his pocket unless and untill you come up with the "Yo Dogho."

-- To get into the stadium when there's a game or into the People's Palace if there is an art exhibit, the Guinean citizen cannot bear to pay. He prefers the easy solution: "Ye Dogho" to the gatekeepers rather than paying the price asked for the ticket.

It is a tragedy. This generalized corruption is quite simply frightening. The Guinean administration must be riddled with the gangrene of 26 years of tyrannical government. It has fallen into habits that perhaps were considered virtues in the other regime. Because in the defunct regime, stealing from the State was not theft; taking a little something from everything that was concentrated in the hands of a single person was, one might say, a kind of sport, because to take something away from somebody who is stronger than you are is a way of letting off steam. That page, though, has been turned once and for all, yet the Guinean mind-set has not kept up with that process of change. It is still an attitude of corruption and corrupt. And that means that we must all recycle our minds.

Accordingly, it is time to move, on the national level -- even though the peasants are not affected by this phenomenon, to start a broad detoxification and re-education campaign. We must induce the Guinean citizen to respect the Res Publica. And that is why the Correction called for by the CMNR [extension unknown] must start with the Guinean citizen's thought-patterns. The after-effects of 26 years of slogans and torrential speeches are not going to vanish of their own accord. It will take time, and a thoroughgoing jobs of work.

In this country, everything has to be made all over from scratch, and that includes even and above all the Guinean man. That is the job of the Ministry of Communication which can do it, if it sets up a sensible program.

Sekou Toure fashioned his revolution primarily through the press and the radio and TV media: in a word, with the word. Colonel Conte can shape the new Guinean with the same tools.

6182

CS0:3419/256

29 March 1985

GUINEA

BRIEFS

SOVIET WOMEN TOUR CENTRAL GUINEA--Soviet-Guinean cooperation was highlighted last week by a tour of Central Guinea by a delegation from the colony of Soviet women in Guinea. The delegation, led by the wife of the head of the USSR diplomatic mission in our country, Mme Kitaev Nelu, accompanied by Mme Fofana Hawa, Director-General for the Condition of Women, stopped at Mamou and at Dalaba. The tour will undoubtedly do much to strengthen the bonds of cooperation among the women of our two countries. Wherever she went, the USSR Ambassador's lady met with local officials directly concerned by social issues in general, and those affecting women in particular. The visitors also toured centers for mother and child care, for women's advancement, and had a look at business activities of common interest to Guinean and Soviet women. [Text] [Conakry HOROYA in French 5 Feb 85 p 3] 6182

CSO: 3419/274

GUINEA-BISSAU

SUBSIDY AGREEMENT SIGNED WITH ISLAMIC BANK

Bissau NO PINTCHA in Portuguese 16 Jan 85 pp 4, 5

[Text] Yesterday, in the conference room of the Finance Ministry, Guinea-Bissau and the Islamic Development Bank (IDB) signed an agreement for a non-repayable subsidy in the amount of \$900,000, to be allocated to the agricultural sector.

Finance Minister Victor Freire Monteiro and Dussemame Seck, vice president of that banking institution, initialed the documents, representing Guinea-Bissau and the IDB, respectively.

The signing ceremony, which was attended by high-ranking officials of the Finance Ministry, namely, Eduardo Fernandes (secretary-general), Bubaca Ly, Rui Ferreira, Hassem Mohamed and Samir Ben Suleiman, IDB's administrator and financial expert, respectively, was preceded by brief impromptu remarks. Freire Monteiro expressed appreciation, on behalf of the government, to the Islamic Bank mission for the good results accrued during the course of its stay in our country, "something which enabled us to find suitable solutions for the problems that we are confronting in the realm of the relations involving financial cooperation between our country and that financial institution," as he remarked.

Dussemame Seck, in turn, commented on the hospitality accorded his delegation, and the spirit of cooperation which governed the activities, claiming that the mission sent to the country, although brief in length, was nevertheless very important. He emphasized: "In our view, it should be considered the starting point for the reactivation of the IDB's activities in Guinea-Bissau."

2909

CSO: 3442/168

GUINEA-BISSAU

PRESIDENT OF SWEDISH DEVELOPMENT AGENCY DISCUSSES AID PROGRAMS

Bissau NO PINTCHA in Portuguese 23 Jan 85 p 6

[Interview with SIDA President Anders Forsse, December 1984; location not specified]

[Text] In an interview granted to the newspaper NO PINTCHA during December by Mr Anders Forsse, president of the Swedish International Development Agency (SIDA), which we are publishing today, he said that he considered the results of his visit quite satisfactory and encouraging. This visit, which culminated in the signing of the verbal agreement in which the amount allocated for Swedish-Guinean cooperation this year, namely, 78.9 million Swedish kronor (1,115,803.00 Guinean pounds), was specified, also unquestionably served as an excellent opportunity to review the status of the development in our cooperative relations.

In addition, this trip enabled the Swedish agency for cooperation to witness, on the spot, the concrete implementation of its assistance to the development program that is under way in the country; something described by the Swedish International Development agency's number one official as "proper implementation," resulting, as he noted, "from good management, reinforced by the aid from Swedish cooperants and those of other nationalities."

NO PINTCHA: Mr President, would you care to make a general assessment of the different contacts that you have made in Guinea-Bissau, and give your impressions of these contacts?

Mr Anders Forsse: During the 4 days that I have been in your country, the first 2 of which were set aside for a visit to Zone I, to study the progress of the integrated rural development project financed by the Swedish Government, on the spot, I was satisfied and encouraged by the results achieved in this respect. There has been good management on the Guinean side, a management reinforced by the aid from Swedish technical cooperants and those of other nationalities. I was in this zone 3 years ago and, this time, I observed some accomplishments, a significant fact in comparison with my last stay in Guinea-Bissau.

We must be patient and persevering, in order to accrue good results. However, we think that there is nothing more important to the development and progress

of the Guinean nation than the agricultural productivity of the farmers who are leading a life based on subsistence. They produce what they need, but it is important and necessary to adopt measures capable of prompting those farmers to produce surpluses, thereby exceeding the subsistence economy and starting to produce goods for the Guinean market.

During the past 2 days, I held talks in Bissau with certain Guinean entities, regarding the cooperation between Guinea-Bissau and Sweden. Since we have obviously studied the integrated rural development program, we were particularly interested in the questions associated with the industrial enterprises that are benefiting from the Swedish assistance. Generally speaking, I can say that I am satisfied with the progress made in the Zone I project to date; and hence I congratulate both the Guinean and the Swedish sides on the fulfillment of the cooperation program devised by our two governments; inasmuch as one part of this cooperation was devoted to the modern sector (industrial enterprises) and the other to integrated rural development.

As for the industrial enterprises, I should point out that there are several problems, namely, the lack of foreign exchange that would make it possible to import spare parts, and even to import raw materials. This problem was brought up with the minister-governor of the National Bank of Guinea-Bissau and with several other ministers. Another issue discussed during my stay was the problem of sound financial organization, because several enterprises have contracted large debts in the past and in my view those debts constitute an obstacle to their future.

If Sweden continues to aid these enterprises, so that they may produce profits, it is not, however, in order to pay off the previous debts; because, if it were, those enterprises would still have the same difficulties in the future. The problem of prices on the Guinean market should be reviewed and structured; it seems to be slightly artificial. It is difficult for the enterprises to produce or even to have large income returns when the remunerative prices are low for the farmers and high for manufactured products. This situation is discouraging for the farmers, who find themselves forced to cut production, limiting it to subsistence.

In my personal opinion, I consider it impossible to create a structure of prices for farmers and industrial enterprises through government decrees. I think that the Guinean Government should grant greater freedom for setting prices, with respect to the current prices. However, this is a personal view and not that held by the Swedish Government.

NO PINTCHA: Considering the status of the development in our cooperation which, based on your own observation, is satisfactory, what do you think about its diversification. If your response is affirmative, in which area could this be materialized?

Mr Forsse: With respect to our cooperation, I think that the composition of its program is correct. We should not expand it nor diversify it; but rather, we

should continue in the same areas, specifically, rural and industrial development. At present, we are studying a new possibility for cooperation in the field of education, which has already been in existence for a long time but the conditions for which appear quite limited. Nevertheless, the Swedish Government has financed the importing of paper for the schools, and we have also financed the hiring of a certain number of teaching personnel.

The population must diversify its work, combining agriculture with industry, and making the former more productive.

So that industry may benefit from agriculture, the former should provide the farmers with the necessary materials. Hence, there would be complementation for making the functions of each effective; and for this reason the Swedish Government is more involved in these two sectors, which are highly significant to your country's development.

NO PINTCHA: Why do you, the president of SIDA, place more stress on the two aforementioned sectors? Is it possible that others, backed by SIDA up until now, will not be benefiting from that support in the future?

Mr Forsse: I place more stress on these two sectors (agriculture and industry) because they are the most important elements in this phase of your development; but this doesn't mean that we shall give up our involvement in other sectors, such as education or health, for example.

NO PINTCHA: Mr President of SIDA, what is your opinion of our 4-year development plan?

Mr Forsse: I believe that the major orientation of your 4-year plan coincides completely with the ideas of the Swedish Government regarding the development of the African states.

NO PINTCHA: What measures do you think, Mr President, could be adopted to solve the problem of famine and desert formation in the world, and what might SIDA's contribution possibly be?

Mr Forsse: This question is complex; but I think that there is a certain amount of parallelism between the two factors which sometimes contribute to a worsening of this situation: the climate and development. The population can provide an improvement in such situations if, for example, controlled pasturing systems were introduced, and the uncontrolled burning and even the felling of trees, which are a factor for preeminent effects on vegetation, were avoided. If the number of people depending on the vegetation could be reduced, causing their emigration to find other means of subsistence, the situation in certain regions could be improved greatly.

The destruction of land (soil) in Sahel and all of Africa is not a matter of rapid industrialization, as in Europe, but rather one of poverty and lack of resources, caused by a slow development, which could be viewed in the context of exaggerated population growth. In recent years there have been serious problems of drought and famine, and all this has been tragic and regrettable.

Nowadays, the population is growing very rapidly in the countries involved, and the situation is becoming extremely serious. In my view, the best way, or means for solving the problem is the implementation of more rapid social and economic development, combined with restrictive measures in the area of demographic growth.

NO PINTCHA: In the context of international relations, specifically, that of the international order currently in effect, what in your opinion should the international community do to establish a new international order?

Mr Forsse: I don't think that the solution to the problem is associated with the reality of a new international order. I do think that the poor countries should necessarily take control of their own destinies, planning what they want and not waiting for a "worldwide Marshall Plan," for example, a bonus from the rich countries.

The Swedish Government's contributions are still modest. The Swedish Government's contributions to solve these problems are always useful to the beneficiaries, particularly to the African emigrants. We are aware that our efforts cannot be useful unless they are integrated with the efforts of the new African states.

The African countries should not expect the rich world to come to their aid, but they themselves should improve their own conditions. This is a realistic opinion, that one should not expect miracles or alms from the world.

2909

CSO: 3442/168

GUINEA-BISSAU

BRIEFS

SAUDI FUND DELEGATION VISIT--A delegation from the Saudi Fund, headed by its vice chairman, Sheikh Mohammad A. Alsugar, has been in the country since last Monday, in connection with the development of the economic relations that exist between our two states. According to remarks made by that Saudi leader moments after his arrival at Bissalanca international airport to our news media, the mission is aimed specifically at undertaking the signing of an agreement with our government regarding the construction of a bridge over the Poilao River. Sheikh Mohammad also stressed that, within the context of this project, that is, in the social equipment sector, a study and analysis of financing for the project associated with the agreement, in the area of roads, have been planned. This agreement, the signing of which is planned in Guinea-Bissau, according to the same source, is related to the construction of two interior roads, more precisely, located in the Prabis area. In this regard, Sheikh Mohammad, on behalf of his country and government, stated, moreover: "We shall undertake the necessary effort, with a view toward aiding in your country's socioeconomic development." The delegation, which left the country on 15 January, also included the Messrs Jamael Ameen, director of the international relations department; and Farid Abdelatif Al-Sweedan and Abudulariz Al-Sehail, who are, respectively, members of the aforementioned department. [Text]
[Bissau NO PINTCHA in Portuguese 19 Jan 85 p 8] 2909

CSO: 3442/168

LESOTHO

SWEDEN'S SILENT DIPLOMATIC WAR SUPPORTS COUNTRY AGAINST PRETORIA

Stockholm DAGENS NYHETER in Swedish 24 Feb 85 pp 30-31

[Article by Goran Beckerus]

[Text] "At dawn on 21 August the Swedish blitzkrieg began. Wave after wave of attack planes swept in from the blinding white skies over the unprotected and helpless South African troop concentrations. It is estimated that the main South African base near Zeerust was totally demolished within 20 minutes."

Jan Guillou in his book If War Comes, a documentary novel about a Swedish military attack against South Africa. PAN/Norstedts, 1971.

Sweden has quietly escalated its diplomatic warfare against South Africa. A foreign policy "adviser" and expert on international law will soon be stationed in Lesotho, financed with foreign aid funds. Lesotho is an African kingdom that is vulnerably located in the middle of South Africa. This appointment is the culmination of several successful diplomatic actions in which Lesotho's Prime Minister Leabua Jonathan, with help from Swedish ambassador and international law expert Bo Johnson Theutenberg, has managed to bring powerful South Africa to its knees.

"You cannot sign such a document."

Prime Minister Leabua Jonathan of the Kingdom of Lesotho was given this terse and bold advice in the summer of 1984.

The document in question was a draft "security agreement" with South Africa.

The person advising against signing the document was a Swede, Ambassador Bo Johnson Theutenberg, a Foreign Ministry expert on international law.

Thus began the high-level diplomatic cooperation between Lesotho and Sweden. As a result of this cooperation the now 70-year old Jonathan, with the help of Theutenberg and the Swedish Foreign Ministry, eventually inflicted a bitter diplomatic defeat on South Africa.

DAGENS NYHETER has now obtained the details of the previously unknown diplomatic struggle between giant South Africa and the Lilliputian land of Lesotho, a struggle in which Sweden somewhat unexpectedly fought on the front line.

Much Attention

In March 1984 South Africa won a significant diplomatic victory. At that time, a security agreement between South Africa and Mozambique was signed at the boundary river of Nkomati.

The agreement attracted much attention and was generally seen as a victory for South Africa's effort to break the antiapartheid political front of the African nations. This so-called destabilization policy had been tried previously, without success, against Botswana and Lesotho, two front-line states that are extremely dependent on South Africa economically.

Now it was Lesotho's turn, once again. In late May 1984 the SIDA (Swedish International Development Authority) representative in the country, Roy Johansson-Unge, received an urgent call to Jonathan's modest, by African standards, residence in the city of Maseru.

Jonathan, who was represented by his foreign minister, wanted to "inform," as he said, the Swedish official of a South African effort to bring about a security agreement with Lesotho. The South African draft was presented to Johansson-Unge, who was astonished at what he read.

Work Force And Water

The text was tailor-made to eliminate, once and for all, the use of Lesotho as a possible asylum for members of the outlawed liberation organization ANC, the African National Congress. The ANC is an important piece in the puzzle of Sweden's policy on South Africa. The ANC is openly supported by Sweden, which gives the organization about 10 million Swedish kronor annually.

"If we do not sign, they will send our miners home," Jonathan said. "They will also shelve our water project."

Lesotho has two natural resources, its work force and its water. About 60,000 citizens of Lesotho work in South African mines. They account for half of Lesotho's GNP. The water project, which is designed to export fresh water to drought-stricken South Africa, is vital to the future of Lesotho. It is estimated that this project, when completed, will increase the country's GNP by 30 percent.

Jonathan stood with his back to the wall. If he signed the agreement, it would seriously undermine the joint struggle of the front-line states against the racist regime and give South Africa a tremendous boost in prestige. If he refused and South Africa carried out its threat, then his days as head of state in Lesotho would be numbered. The miners are an important political pressure group. If they were put out of work, the Jonathan would soon have to pay the price.

It was clear to the SIDA representative that Jonathan needed help. Johansson-Unge recommended that Sweden be allowed to examine the document.

Jonathan agreed and Sweden suddenly found itself in the somewhat unaccustomed position of foreign policy adviser to a free African country.

From then on, all documents exchanged between Lesotho and South Africa made a detour through the Foreign Ministry in Stockholm, where they were examined by international law expert Bo Johnson Theutenberg, who was appointed by Foreign Minister Lennart Bodstrom to assist Lesotho. Sweden was in a position to observe directly South Africa's destabilization policy in southern Africa.

Another Trump Card

South Africa's threat to send home the miners and shelve the water project was enough to shake Jonathan. But South Africa had another trump card.

In 1982 a shipment of weapons and ammunition, along with two Italian-built helicopters, arrived in the South African port of Durban. The shipment was intended for the police force of Lesotho, but in order to reach Lesotho, which is an enclave in the middle of South Africa, it must pass through South African territory in transit.

The shipment was unloaded and stored in a warehouse in Durban for later transport. In May 1984, however, the shipment remained in the warehouse.

Transit had been prevented by South Africa, which suspected that the weapons and helicopters were intended for use by ANC members who had been granted asylum in Lesotho--"terrorists," according to South African terminology.

In the negotiations over the security agreement, which had begun under full Swedish supervision, South Africa hinted that the shipment in Durban would be released if Lesotho signed the agreement. South Africa also expressed a willingness to include a paragraph in the agreement that would solve the transit problem once and for all.

A mere glance at the map indicates how important this question is for Lesotho. Thus, South Africa used a combination of the carrot and the whip to coerce Jonathan into signing the agreement.

Surprise

Jonathan's countermove came as a surprise to South Africa. Instead of giving in, he threatened to take the transit question to the United Nations Security Council. This measure had the full support of Sweden and it was probably Theutenberg who drew up the guidelines for this action.

If the issue came up in the Security Council, South Africa's powerful allies, the United States and England, probably would be forced to support Lesotho. It

would be impossible, before world opinion, to defend South Africa's refusal to allow the innocent shipment of arms to be sent to the Lesotho police. (The fact that the country's police actually need this type of resource is indicated, among other things, by the crime statistics. Lesotho has the world's highest murder rate, according to the Guinness Book of Records.)

At United Nations headquarters, the United States and England began to act. They informed South Africa that it would stand alone if the matter came before the Security Council.

The strategy of Sweden and Lesotho succeeded. South Africa gave in and promised to release the shipment in Durban for transit.

Bo Johnson Theutenberg would not comment on his actions in connection with this issue. But Lesotho's information minister, along with the country's former United Nations ambassador, told DAGENS NYHETER that Theutenberg had been vital to the outcome of this question: "He is the one who got the helicopters released."

Compromise Proposal

For the time being, at least, South Africa has lost its leverage with regard to the security agreement, as well.

The draft agreement that dragged Sweden into the diplomatic contest was followed, after several months of negotiations, by a compromise proposal that was drawn up by officials of the two countries' foreign ministries and examined in secrecy by Theutenberg and the Swedish Foreign Ministry.

The compromise proposal was still far-reaching with regard to Lesotho's position toward ANC refugees. If the agreement took effect, Lesotho would be forced, in practice, to close its borders to anyone assumed to be antagonistic toward South Africa.

Another remarkable paragraph in the compromise, Article 6, deals with cooperation between the security services of the two countries. It is stated, among other things, that "They shall work together in close cooperation."

Article 8 gives some indication of the type of cooperation that would be involved. It states that Lesotho must consult with South Africa before granting refugee status to a citizen who has fled the country. Lesotho is also required to take into account information from South Africa before granting asylum to such a refugee.

For Lesotho's part, Article 4 is a victory. In it, South Africa agrees to follow international agreements and laws (!) and to permit transit of security equipment intended to maintain law and order in Lesotho.

Of course, Sweden advised against signing. The agreement would be a serious obstacle to Sweden's foreign policy objectives in the region. If Lesotho gave

up and signed, it would not be long before Botswana followed suit. As a result, South Africa's destabilization would have succeeded.

Jonathan listened, both to Sweden and to his party, the Basuto National Party (BNP). The compromise was rejected, even though it had been worked out by his own ministry. Thus, for the time being, the Swedish Foreign Ministry could breathe a sigh of relief.

Temporary Respite

But Jonathan knew that he only had a temporary respite. South Africa's negotiating position was by no means weakened and that country could still carry out its threat to send the miners home.

In October 1984 Theutenberg visited Lesotho at the invitation of Jonathan. He stayed 14 days. On the way home, he met with two high-ranking Swedish diplomats--Ambassador K. G. Engstrom of Botswana and legation chief Arne Helleryd in South Africa, at a meeting in Pretoria.

Ironically, Theutenberg had previously been denied a visa to South Africa. Only after strong pressure from the Swedish government was this expert on international law permitted into the country, the destabilization policy of which he had successfully fought.

At the meeting in South Africa, Theutenberg informed his colleagues of his visit to Lesotho. The information was important, both to Engstrom and to Helleryd. After all, Sweden was creating a permanent foreign policy platform in southern Africa, a platform somewhat outside the normal diplomatic rules.

Professor-Adviser

Lesotho's university is located in Roma, about 1 hour by car from the capital city of Maseru. It is a "Swedish gold" building--beautiful and almost prophetically set against a clear blue sky.

The university has a good reputation. After graduation, the students have no difficulty obtaining jobs--in South Africa. In Lesotho, on the other hand, there are no jobs for academics.

Now, however, a new position will be established at the university's modest law school: a professorship, financed by Swedish tax money and occupied by a Swede. In Lesotho, they say that the new professor will be Bo Johnson Theutenberg.

Instructing students in international law will not be his primary task. His real job will be to act as a permanent adviser to Prime Minister Leabua Jonathan.

The expert on international law will be Jonathan's second Swedish adviser. Banker and economist Rudolf Jalakas has been in the country for 2 years.

Those who believe that well-educated experts have enormous influence in

developing countries may say that Sweden is taking over the economy and foreign policy of Lesotho.

But while Jalakas openly acts as the prime minister's adviser, the expert on international law must keep a low profile, especially if it is such a prominent expert as Theutenberg. Diplomatic etiquette does not permit an expert with the title of ambassador to serve openly as an adviser in vital foreign policy matters; thus the professorship at the university in Lesotho.

Bo Johnson Theutenberg does not wish to comment on this matter. "I have no plans to leave my position at the University of Stockholm," he said, (Theutenberg is a professor of international law in Stockholm.)

Undersecretary Pierre Schori is just as secretive. "We have not even discussed the matter with the government of Lesotho," he told DAGENS NYHETER.

Minutes from a meeting in Maseru on 5 to 7 November 1984 between government delegations from Sweden and Lesotho indicate, however, that the undersecretary has a poor memory. The minutes state the following under point 12.1.4. International Law:

"Lesotho needs to strengthen its capacity in the field of international law. An expert in this area visited Lesotho at Lesotho's request. His conclusions and recommendations are now being examined in Sweden. The two sides agreed in principle to take steps to carry out his proposals, assuming that the Swedish government makes a positive decision to expand its support in this area."

SIDA chief Anders Forsse also has assumed a modest attitude toward the international law project, even though it is SIDA that will supply the funding.

Under "Administrative Assistance" in SIDA's proposal for a new cooperative agreement with Lesotho for the fiscal years 1985/1986 and 1986/1987, the word "legal adviser" is mentioned. This is the expert on international law. Otherwise, not one word about the project is mentioned. There is no cost estimate.

Decision In March

The government will make a final decision on this matter sometime in March. If the decision is positive, then the expert on international law may assume his position this summer at the earliest. This is assuming that the prime minister of Lesotho is still Leabua Jonathan. But that is not certain. There could just as easily be a head of state in Lesotho who is friendly toward South Africa.

Jonathan has decided to call for new elections for the parliament of Lesotho this spring. Since he came to power when independence was granted in 1966 and became prime minister of the first government in Lesotho, there have been no general elections in that country.

If Jonathan loses this election--according to certain sources, he has the support of only 25 percent of the people--many of his present ministers would gladly lead a movement toward more cooperation with South Africa.

Lesotho's king, Moshoeshoe II, is also part of the picture and he clearly has political ambitions.

But no one doubts Jonathan's diplomatic capabilities. Just before Christmas, for example, he received the prestigious Dag Hammarskjold Prize for his efforts in the field of diplomacy. Previous recipients of the prize include John Kennedy, Anwar Sadat, Julius Nyerere, and Martin Luther King.

Jonathan received the prize for using diplomatic means to deal with the explosive and difficult situation resulting from his country's proximity to South Africa. The United Nations action and his refusal to give in to South African threats in connection with negotiations over the security agreement certainly influenced the jury that awarded him the prize in 1984.

The question is what Hammarskjold would have said about Sweden's involvement in this successful diplomatic effort. Theutenberg's part in the diplomatic struggle for Lesotho--the Kingdom of the Sky--could be the beginning of a new Swedish offensive in southern Africa, although it is an offensive that is far from Guillou's blitzkrieg.

Portions of the text in the agreement where South Africa tries to eliminate Lesotho as an asylum for the outlawed liberation organization ANC.

existing between the States Parties as well as the general principles of International Law, allow the transit over its territory of security equipment required by the Government of Lesotho for the purposes of the maintenance of law and order in the Kingdom of Lesotho.

ARTICLE 5

Each State Party shall prevent -

- (a) the transit or conveyance from or through its territory of any person who has committed or intends to commit or in respect of whom there is reasonable cause to believe that he has committed or intends to commit a hostile act; and
- (b) the transit or intended transit of any materials, equipment, apparatus or any other goods intended to be used to commit a hostile act.

ARTICLE 6

Neither State Party shall admit to its territory or allow to sojourn therein any person concerning whom there is reasonable cause to believe that he intends to commit a hostile act and each State Party shall repatriate or, if this is inconsistent with its international obligations, deport such person.

9336

CSO: 3650/182

MOZAMBIQUE

BILENE-MACIA PARTY WORK IN 1984 ANALYZED

Maputo NOTICIAS in Portuguese 22 Jan 85 p 3

[Text] At the end of the first half of January, the Sixth Regular Session of the District Party Committee was held, with the first secretary and district administrator for Bilene-Macia, Eugenio Numaio, presiding. Members of the district committee and guests, including leading state and mass democratic organization cadres, participated in the session.

The analysis and approval of the report on the work done in 1984, as well as the discussion and approval of the annual plan of the party for 1985, were the main items on the agenda for the meeting.

At the opening session, the first secretary greeted those present, wishing them good health and other success in the new year. He also spoke of the successive triumphs won by the Armed Forces of Mozambique and the people over armed bandits, on the national level and in that district in particular, as well as in the political, economic and social sectors, as a result of the work to which the members of the district committee have devoted themselves with courage and determination.

Following the opening session, the participants divided into three working groups to study the reports in the economic, defense and organization and mobilization sectors.

It was established on the basis of the analysis made that in the economic sector, the people, organized in family, cooperative and private sectors, expanded their crop areas and diversified the production of corn, rice, sweet potatoes, cassava, nhemba beans and truck garden crops, among other crops, as a result of the effective party mobilization work on the utilization of all low-lying zones.

During the discussion, the Sixth District Committee Session was moved to learn that sweet potato production in the 1984-85 season tripled in comparison to the 1983-84 crop. In order to consolidate the enthusiasm for producing sweet potatoes as a way of achieving an ever higher total in the coming years, the district committee made the OMM [Organization of Mozambique Women], on the district level, responsible for guaranteeing production.

It was also established that in some economic sectors, as is the case with the Macia Farm Enterprise, the workers staffed by the OTM, using the resources available to them, succeeded in getting a vehicle which had stood idle for more than 2 years running again, adapting it to use diesel fuel. In this connection, the Praia do Bilene CFM [Mozambique Railroad] workers are producing other tools in demand on the market, in addition to the hoes they manufacture from scrap iron.

In the defense sector, the participation of the people in preparations for self-defense was noted. The majority of them are functioning within the local, militia and Vigilance Group forces, the ranks of which increased throughout 1984.

The Sixth Session further noted the increasing political and patriotic maturity of the people and of all social strata, including tradesmen, who through their participation in collective labor days, particularly just prior to 25 September and other historic holidays, have contributed an amount of more than 600,000 meticals in cash to strengthen the defense capacity of the country.

Within the organization and mobilization sector, improvements were noted in the functioning of the local committees and the respective party cells, with the exception of a few. In this connection, a brigade made up of certain members of this body was established to provide the proper support, in addition to the reorganization of the respective secretariats of the committees, so that their proper functioning will be guaranteed.

This effort will also cover the secretariats of the OJM [Mozambique Youth Organization] and the OTM. This step was taken by the Sixth Session since even the district secretary of the OJM is not known to young people in the localities, it was found during the plenary session of this party organ.

The Sixth District Committee Session also made the defense and organization and mobilization departments responsible for carrying out joint work to combat subversive activities and the disrespect shown by certain individuals who now have infiltrated some religious sects, and by superstitious witch doctors.

These departments will also render political aid to the families from other regions in our province, particularly those affected by the drought, who have settled in our district. They are to instruct the respective localities in order to arrange for the immediate assignment of land for cultivation and the building of housing, among other needs.

In addition, two brigades were appointed, one with the main task of studying the causes of the inactivity of the Praia do Bilene fishing cooperative, such as to guarantee its proper functioning, while the task of the other is to find out what certain individuals assigned to the district agricultural office did with the rice seed set aside in the warehouses of the AGRICOM after the last harvest, for distribution among the family, cooperative and private sectors.

This body also approved the agenda for the work of the approaching 11th District Assembly Session, which is to study the report of the district government and the annual plan of that body for 1985.

MOZAMBIQUE

NAMPULA PROVINCE EFFORTS AT ECONOMIC RECOVERY

Maputo NOTICIAS in Portuguese 31 Jan 85 p 8

[Text] The Economic Staff of Nampula Province meet 2 weeks ago under the direction of Governor Feliciano Gundana to analyze the agricultural activity, the work of the state enterprises and the process for marketing cashew nuts, among other accomplishments of an economic nature. At the end of its work, the participants at the meeting reiterated the need for evaluating the experience already gained in economic management, so as to make growth possible in this area. They voiced satisfaction at the economic recovery that is under way.

At the end of last year, Governor Feliciano Gundana said that the experience in economic management gained in Nampula since national independence would make it possible, this year, to achieve economic growth, particularly in the strategic enterprises and in agriculture, primarily in the area of increasing exportable crops, specifically, cashew nuts and cotton.

The meeting of the Economic Staff, which includes the provincial directorates of the various economic sectors and strategic enterprises, analyzed the manner in which the most recent agricultural campaigns had occurred, and from the conclusions drawn, the current campaign was planned with improved systems.

In the economic activities, despite the lack of better means of production, a great involvement by the people was found. The populations worked not just for their own subsistence, but also to provide surpluses, even of non-food crops.

Strategic Products

Cotton was one of the products most grown by the peasants on the family farms. During the 1983-84 agricultural campaign, Nampula Province produced 11,568 tons of cotton, which was 24 percent of the planned goal.

The index of non-fulfillment is to be discredited if one considers the adversity that was encountered, namely, the persistent action of the armed bandits, and other factors. The cotton produced will be used both for local industry and for export.

As for cashew nuts, another strategic agricultural product produced in Nampula, at the present time a purchasing campaign is under way, faced with the lack of transportation to remove the product that is being purchased.

According to information already released, from the beginning of the campaign during the second half of November 1984 to the present, over 10,000 tons were purchased. The purchased cashews have been removed to the processing industries.

Combat

The Economic Staff in Nampula reaffirmed the fact that, in order to implement the economic rehabilitation plan in the province, there must be a successful attack on the armed bandits, the leading obstacle that confronts it.

Difficulties such as the meager utilization of production materials, cuts in power and absenteeism have limited the fulfillment of the plans; but, in fact, it is the bandits that are strangling the economy. Therefore, the meeting recommended that the workers in industry and agriculture increase their vigilance.

2909

CSO: 3442/180

MOZAMBIQUE

MARCELINO DOS SANTOS SPEAKS TO PEOPLE OF NHAMATANDA

Maputo NOTICIAS in Portuguese 4 Feb 85 p 1

[Text] This year, Sofala Province will allocate the largest percentage of its agricultural and industrial production, particularly clothing and footwear, for defense. The leader of the province, Maj Gen Marcelino dos Santos, recently commented in Nhamatanda district that, "All the production must be prioritized for the front line of combat." This prominent leader of the party and the state paid a 2-day working visit to that district.

Marcelino dos Santos, who was accompanied by the provincial military commander, Brig Joao Aleixo Malunga, the provincial police commander and the judge-president of the Provincial People's Court, traveled to that district, located nearly 90 kilometers from Beira, to deal with specific issues of a military and security nature, concerning the need for preparing a war plan in the district.

During the meetings held on both the first day of the visit, and the second and last day, and during the visits to some major sectors, specifically, the headquarters, hospital and reeducation camp, the provincial leader conversed with all the officials regarding the problem of food production for soldiers, with priority for those located in the line of combat.

In Nhamatanda, Marcelino dos Santos dealt with and debated only matters of a specific nature relating to the district, to be handled in this district. The party and state structural entities in Sofala, in conjunction with the Provincial Military Command, have been engaged during the past few weeks in regular meetings at which they discussed the methods and courses of action to be adopted as part of a general orientation plan to "define war as a priority for all sectors of production and social activity."

However, the solution to the logistical problems currently being debated with complete candor and in depth, was one of the key points raised at the meetings and during the visits headed by Maj Gen Marcelino dos Santos, and at the meetings held with the military stationed in that region.

Moreover, on his way to Nhamatanda, by highway, Marcelino dos Santos made a stop on the bridge over the Pungue, where he spoke with some barefooted soldiers.

On that occasion, he commented to some of the soldiers present there: "These are the problems that we must solve as a priority: concentrating all the production, clothing, shoes and food, food now, for the soldiers on the front line."

Nearly an hour later, the leader of Sofala Province talked to the residents of the town of Nhamatanda, who came to the site where the meeting with the district leadership was held, telling them: "We have come to observe the war situation, to see how the people are performing the work for the war, and to see how the party and government heads are leading the war against the armed bandits."

Marcelino dos Santos subsequently mentioned the pressing need for the political, administrative and military structures of that district to mobilize all the resources at their command for the war, particularly the food production for which Nhamatanda has great potential, particularly for corn.

"We must produce food for the Army, for the Popular Forces that are located here; because for the soldier to be at the combat front, pursuing the enemy and destroying its camp, he must eat, and the ones who must produce the food are the population."

The district of Nhamatanda, with an area of nearly 4,094 square kilometers, and 79,159 inhabitants, according to data from the latest general population census, has the military responsibility for guaranteeing the circulation of vehicles on the road which connects Beira with Chimoio, the security of the power transportation stations and the production of stone.

On the final day of his visit, Marcelino dos Santos met only with the heads of the District Military Command, the state and the party, to explain the urgent need for working on the basis of a war plan.

2909

CSO: 3442/179

MOZAMBIQUE

MAPUTO GOVERNOR PRAISES COOPERATIVE FOR FIGHT AGAINST HUNGER

Maputo NOTICIAS in Portuguese 5 Feb 85 p 3

[Text] Despite the searing heat that has devastated certain parts of our country, particularly in the southern zone, the 25 September Agricultural Cooperative, with headquarters in the locality of Ilha Josina Machel, in Maputo, managed to harvest approximately 8 tons of corn, plus large amounts of sweet potatoes, butter beans and nhemba, peanuts, squash, sunflowers and bananas during the 1984-85 agricultural campaign. According to the first secretary of the party and governor of Maputo Province, Lt Gen Jose Moiane, this productive center constitutes a living example, to be imitated by other agricultural cooperative members in the area of combating famine.

This observation was made by our reporter during the recent visit paid by the party's first secretary and governor of Maputo Province to the locality of Ilha Josina Machel, in the district of Manhica.

There are old people, men and women, and also young people, with open hands, constantly exchanging the experience brought by each individual, and setting a good example of how excellent results can be accrued, from the standpoint of farm production, by simple unity.

Based on information obtained by our reporter from its head, Fernando Maganhane Manguane, the formation of the 25 September Agricultural Cooperative was made possible by the intensive political work done by the party and government structures for the purpose of organizing the population, particularly individuals with the same occupations (in this specific instance, the peasants from Ilha Josina Machel) in collective formations.

Our reporter observed locally that, despite the stifling heat that has seriously ravaged the existing crops, the increase in the growing area and the raising and preservation of the harvested products currently are the main concern of the members of the 25 September Agricultural Cooperative.

The head of that agricultural cooperative, Fernando Maganhane Manguane, explained: "On the other hand, we are concerned at the lack of transportation for removing the products that we managed to harvest. It was our intention to transport the products to other sections of Maputo Province, because the productive capacity in Ilha Josina Machel is greater than its consumption."

The subject of our interview continued: "For example, the squash is already spoiling, for the simple reason that we lack a means of transportation." Since every peasant in our area produced this product in large quantities, I think that if we had transportation we could help our brothers who, unfortunately, are still suffering from hunger," as he noted with regret.

As was explained to us, this cooperative, which currently has 400 hectares for growing various crops, and over 50 members, plans to build a day-care center to house the children of the cooperative members during normal working hours. This is because, for the present, the members of the 25 September Agricultural Cooperative have no place to leave their children.

Fernando Maganhane Manguane remarked: "Although there are difficulties associated with the arrangements for building material, we intend to construct and put into operation a day-care center that will be used for our children during working periods."

How the Cooperative Came Into Existence

After our country's liberation from the Portuguese fascist-colonial yoke, the party and state devised precise, concrete guidelines regarding the importance of unity among several occupations engaged in the same activity, but in a scattered and disorganized way.

After these guidelines had been publicized, many conscientious peasants did not hesitate and converted the party and state guidelines into a reality. The peasants now working together told us that, even during the colonial regime, it had been their desire to work in a joint, organized manner.

"When we found out that our party was giving incentives for and backing the creation of agricultural cooperatives, we were gratified, because we had been dreaming of that for many years. So, by mid-March 1977, we had already started the work on political mobilization among various peasants who were scattered in several sections of this island." This comment was made by Fernando Maganhane Manguane, head and one of the seven founding members of that agricultural cooperative.

The subject of our interview went on to explain: "Our mobilization effort culminated in the formation of this cooperative, which is the first collective center on our island.

Governor Meets With Population

After having made a lengthy tour of some collective farms, both in the cooperative and the family sectors, in the locality of Ilha Josina Machel, the party's first secretary and governor of Maputo Province, Lt Gen Jose Moiane, held a brief meeting with the local population, during which this leader praised the work done by peasants from that area.

The governor of Maputo, Lt Gen Jose Moiane, commented: "It was with great satisfaction that we observed the results that you peasants of Ilha Josina Machel have attained during the 1984-85 agricultural campaign. Your involvement in productive work has considerably galvanized the central party and government structures in the area of combating hunger."

The top-ranking leader of Maputo Province also called upon the residents of Josina Machel to continue with the same spirit of sacrifice in agricultural work, for the purpose of totally annihilating the famine that is threatening our country, particularly Maputo Province.

The party's first secretary and governor of Maputo Province, Lt Gen Jose Moiane, also discussed the need to intensify vigilance, in order to prevent any enemy infiltration among the populace.

That official noted: "Every man and woman on this island must properly assume responsibility for fulfilling the need to lock the doors, so that the armed bandits will not find any maneuvering room."

We Want Transportation

Several peasants from the locality of Ilha Josina Machel, who intervened during the meeting headed by the first secretary and governor of Maputo, in turn, remarked that there was an urgent need for solving the problem of the lack of transportation to remove the products on their farms, because they are spoiling.

One of those speaking observed: "We want transportation so that we can remove our products. We are ready to help our brothers who are still faced with the problem of hunger, but we cannot do anything without transportation."

Also, the presence of countless agricultural products which run the risk of spoiling was confirmed by our reporter, during his recent visit to the locality of Ilha Josina Machel.

We think that the competent agencies should attempt to solve the transportation problem involving the removal of products as quickly as possible, so that the peasants will not passively watch their products spoil; which would represent an effort expended in vain.

2909

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MOZAMBIQUE

HIGH PRICE EXTRACTED FOR SOUTH AFRICAN AGREEMENT

Hamburg DER SPIEGEL in German 11 Feb 85 pp 120-133

[Article: "'The Mozambicans are the Nicer Blacks.' SPIEGEL Report on Samora Machel's Humiliating Union with South Africa's Apartheid Regime."]

[Text] "Lions of the jungle," Samora Machel, president of Mozambique, spurred his soldiers on, "lions of the jungle, the battle continues."

Machel, 51, the former guerrilla fighter, who in his lily white marshall's uniform is viewing a parade in the capital of Maputo today, has a poetic streak. "The jungle was our school," he cries out to his troops, "in the songs of the birds we heard the words of freedom."

At that point the first soldier faints from exhaustion, his helmet hitting the pavement so hard that it startles the guests at this celebration. Minutes later another collapses into unconsciousness, and a third is also carried away before the strenuous goose-stepping parade has even begun.

The military marchers, the 30-year old Russian tanks whose tracks are ruining the streets of the capital city Maputo, and the half dozen MiG's which have seen better days are a desperate demonstration of power intended to divert attention from the terrible situation in the socialist People's Republic of Mozambique.

A devastating drought has taken its toll on the land. Tornados destroyed the harvest in the south. Over 100,000 people are starving in the northern provinces. The economy is in ruins and the markets are empty. Above all, Machel is no longer in control; the army controls only the largest cities, and the capital itself is surrounded.

"Samora Machel Island" is what the residents call their beleaguered city of Maputo with over a million inhabitants. Eleven years ago when leftist officers overthrew the government in Lisbon and the Portuguese colonial empire in Africa disintegrated within a year, guerrilla leader Machel at the head of the leftist independence movement FRELIMO (Frente de Libertacao de Mocambique) marched into the glittering colonial capital which at that time was named after Lourenco Marques.

Today the one-time guerrillas who freed their land from colonialism are themselves beset by rebels from the anticommunist RNM (Resistencia Nacional Mocambicana). Founded in 1976 by the Rhodesian secret service and members of Pide, the former notorious Portuguese police, the RNM depended initially on black soldiers and Portuguese traders who had fled but still harbored colonial dreams.

The political leadership of the RNM is located near Lisbon in Cascais, the spa resort for Portugal's right wing and its rich. From there General Secretary Evo Fernandes, a Mozambican of Indian descent with a Portuguese passport, is making contacts with right-leaning parties in Europe, including the CSU, or is traveling in South Africa, the powerful white neighbor of poor, powerless Mozambique.

Without the energetic assistance of South Africa the "armed bandits" as FRELIMO calls them could never have recruited and equipped their 10,000 to 16,000 fighting men.

Trained at the farm of their military leader Dhlakama near Johannesburg and supplied with weapons by the South African army, the RNM rebels forcefully overran Mozambique. They bombed the five essential railroad lines on which Mozambique's economy depends, blew up lines from power stations and set factories on fire. They boast of having made 2600 attacks in 1983 alone, resulting in thousands of deaths.

South Africa helped out with economic sanctions against the black Marxist government in Maputo. The flow of goods between the two countries, which had formerly had close trade relations, came to a standstill. Instead of the 140,000 Mozambican mine workers earning foreign currency in South Africa, only 40,000 were allowed into the country by Pretoria. In order to completely intimidate FRELIMO, the South African air force flew bombing raids on Maputo's suburbs.

Mozambique's "natural allies" in the East, as Machel called them, did his country little good in this undeclared war. The Russian advisors at the military academy in Nampula did instruct the Mozambicans in the use of heavy artillery, but in a bush war against the RNM this weaponry was totally unsuitable. The USSR did not, however, supply versatile helicopters for the guerrilla war.

The successes hoped for by the Bulgarian development aid people on the large Mozambican state farms also did not materialize. Moreover, when the East Bloc refused to accept Mozambique into the communist economic community CEMA, it had a sobering effect on FRELIMO: If Mozambique did not want to starve, its only choice was a humbling rapprochement with the West.

On March 16 of last year Machel learned humility when he signed the Nkomati Agreement with South African Premier Pieter Willem Botha, a nonaggression treaty intended to provide for good, neighborly relations between the powerful white South African state and black Mozambique.

The Boer government solemnly promised to withdraw their support of the RNM rebels; in exchange the Marxists were to no longer provide protection for the guerrillas of the African National Congress (ANC) which committed acts of terrorism in the South African provinces of Transvaal and Natal from Mozambique.

The same night the Nkomati Agreement was signed, say eyewitnesses, South African transport planes flew across the border with Mozambique in order to supply the RNM rebels with crates full of Kalashnikov rifles, while the Mozambicans in the face of their powerful neighbor were left with no choice but to escort 2000 black ANC fighters out of Maputo.

"South Africa is suppressing the blacks, but it is nevertheless a sovereign state," reasoned Aquino da Braganca, intellectual foster father of FRELIMO and head of the Center for African Studies in Maputo, in response to the expulsion of his old friends from the ANC.

The professor, who had long hoped for freedom for the blacks of South Africa, was himself injured when a letter bomb of South African origin tore ANC leader Ruth First to shreds in Maputo in 1982. He has not forgotten the attack, but, he says, "it doesn't help. We Mozambicans cannot in our position lead the freedom fight for others."

In turning to the West, Machel has risked a great deal and achieved little. "Mozambique will become a new homeland, a Bantustan by the grace of South Africa," predict embittered ANC fighters. The goateed field marshal has been criticized for his new course even within the party. Moscow's representatives in FRELIMO are in no way as united behind their president as they appear at public events where Machel following a speech sings to his people in a rich baritone and is joined for the chorus by 10 politburo colleagues: "Kanimambo FRELIMO" (thank you, FRELIMO).

As recently as last summer Machel removed three ministers from power, including two politburo members. They had accused him of deviating from the revolutionary path.

Such adaptability has not helped this politician. The game which his new peace partner, South Africa, is playing is still a mystery eleven months after the conclusion of the Nkomati Agreement. "We have faithfully lived up to the agreement," say FRELIMO representatives in Maputo. "South Africa no longer enters the battle openly," complains Jose Luis Cabaco, the information minister, "but they have also not done anything to try to stop it."

In fact, since the Nkomati Agreement the RNM rebels have been more anxious to attack than ever. At night they have already entered the suburbs of Maputo. "Last Thursday evening there were suddenly strange men in front of our house," said Sabia, a black girl who lives in a shack on the outskirts of the city. "The RNM bandits took my whole family captive, but they only really wanted my brother who is a soldier. Before our very eyes they tortured and then killed him. The next morning they let us go free."

Fear of the guerrillas has paralyzed the country. Transportation has been cut off; no armed food convoys from Maputo have dared venture to the north for

months. The future of this country depends upon a few old propeller airplanes and transport planes which supply food to the interior.

Many farmers have given up trying to tend their fields which lie outside the villages because the rebels are waiting in ambush and have mined the paths between the fields. "The years of drought and then the constant attacks of armed bandits have made us weary," says Alfonso Francisco, the FRELIMO mayor of Nova Mambone, 400 km north of Maputo. What he does not say is that forced agricultural collectivization and government imposed product prices which are much too low have contributed to the miserable state of agriculture in Mozambique.

The mood is becoming increasingly more agitated in the capital city as well. "Up until June I still drove the 120 km into neighboring Swaziland to go shopping," says Marianne Lauer of the German embassy in Maputo, "but now we can't get out any more." Even the most patient of people can go stir crazy in such a situation.

Maputo, with its blossoming boulevards and green wealthy residential areas, still one of the most beautiful cities in Africa, is sinking into lethargy. The area in front of the elegant, "gingerbread house" railroad station is empty and few trains leave the city. At the once so impressive central market, formerly a fish and vegetable paradise, the market women sell nothing but limp cabbage leaves, watercress and lettuce.

The three-story department store, John Orr's, is like a tomb. The salesgirls stand around like mannequins. If a customer should actually appear, they suddenly become lively, trotting over to him asking him in a friendly way what he desires--an absurd ritual since the fine wood cabinets and glass cases are empty. Only a few brass animal figures are distributed around the room and no one buys them.

In front of the few cooperative stores on the other hand, "bichas" begin forming while it is still dark--lines of housewives picking up their monthly rations with food coupons. They last at most 14 days--four kilos of grain, three pounds of rice, a kilo of sugar. When a Mozambican family invites you to dinner for a special occasion the first course is a thin cabbage soup, the main course a cornmeal dish with a sauce made from pumpkin leaves and the beverage is water in fine glasses.

"Spiny lobster and tart wine, port and Laurentine beer," muses a Mozambican journalist, "you used to be able to get them dirt cheap in any bar--today I can only dream about them." Today, shrimp and other seafood are caught along the country's 2000 km long coast which is teeming with fish by Spanish, Japanese and Russian deep sea fleets in exchange for foreign currency which Mozambique urgently needs. But when a local person wants to eat fish he must go to the "candongueiros," the black market dealers along the beach. A perch the length of your arm costs DM 500 there.

Only those who have foreign currency live comfortably. The "Loja Franca," a free trade shop on Mao Tse-tung Avenue is supplied directly by former arch

enemy South Africa. Why precisely this supply truck out of Johannesburg can come from Swaziland through "Bandidolandia" (bandit country) to Maputo undamaged, or whether the drivers might perhaps have an alliance with the rebels, matters not to those who purchase their inalienable luxury rations here: diplomats and experts from the East and West and some privileged Frelimo representatives.

At the "Loja Franca" there are plastic tricycles from Hong Kong, samba records from Brazil, champagne, leather shoes and perfumes from France, and above all food--canned plums, chickens and eggs from South Africa. A couple of poor Mozambicans once stormed the white bread shelves, gorged themselves on as much as they could eat and went empty-handed to the cashier. They had never had foreign currency.

Machel knows that he cannot permit his people to go hungry any longer. The more the rightist rebels threaten FRELIMO's rule, the more FRELIMO turns to the West. As recently as 1981 American diplomats were expelled from Maputo as spies. Last year the United States reestablished its development and hunger assistance in the amount of \$40 million. In September Mozambique joined the International Monetary Fund and the World Bank. This ex-colony even concluded a military pact with Portugal.

Mozambique also concluded a new agreement with Pretoria over supplies of electricity from the Cahora Bassa power plant. This huge project had been a pet project of the dictator Salazar in Lisbon, but for years about 150 Portuguese technicians have sat in this village at the end of the world maintaining the expensive turbines through which water is running uselessly: The RNM has repeatedly blown up the electric lines which all lead into South Africa.

"I don't understand the South Africans," says Antonio, a functionary in Maputo, "why don't they finally rein in the RNM?" But even if the Boers wanted to do so--it is probably not that easy.

On October 3 of last year South Africa's foreign minister Pik Botha made the surprise announcement that he had presided over a truce agreement between the two warring Mozambican parties FRELIMO and the RNM. In actual fact, Maputo's emissary, Economic Minister Jacinto Veloso, who had already negotiated the Nkomati Agreement, met secretly in Pretoria with RNM representatives--but the glad tidings were premature.

The cease-fire scarcely lasted longer than a truce in Lebanon. After just one hour the rebels interrupted the main electrical line from South Africa to Maputo. In December they murdered a team of seven GDR agricultural experts, a Yugoslav and five Mozambicans. "The war goes on," proclaimed RNM General Secretary Evo Fernandes.

South Africa has its own plans, however. "We offer capital and know-how," says Colin Patterson, South Africa's authorized trade representative, who in Maputo is treated like the ambassador from a superpower.

The first businessmen from Johannesburg are already seated on the terrace of the distinguished colonial hotel, the Polana, among members of the Russian military, Bulgarian experts and American development assistance people.

The first South African tourists are already flying to Mozambique to go fishing on the paradise island of Inhaca, shielded from the hunger and everyday socialist life. "In Durban we are all bumping elbows on the beach," says one person, "it is much nicer here."

And moreover, he says in what is meant as a compliment, "The Mozambicans are much nicer blacks than ours at home."

12552

CSO: 3420/33

MOZAMBIQUE

ZAMBEZIA VIGILANCE GROUP EXPANSION REPORTED

Maputo NOTICIAS in Portuguese 22 Jan 85 p 3

[Text] "The number of members in the GVs [Vigilance Groups] on the Zambezia provincial level has increased significantly, and their work is rather satisfactory," Marques Albino, a provincial official of the Vigilance Groups said during an interview granted to our correspondent in Quelimane. The growth of the GVs came about after the organizational campaign launched in the middle of 1983 and recently concluded.

Currently additional vigilance cells are being established and revitalized in all the districts, particularly those in which the BAs [armed bandits] are active. "Our activities are focused more on the zones in which enemy action is making itself felt. Our Vigilance Group members have played a predominant role in gathering intelligence on enemy movements and locating their hideouts, such as to permit more effective action by the armed forces," that official said, in speaking of the concrete tasks carried out by the GVs in the rural zone.

"Our actions are focused in particular on enterprises in terms of their economic importance, particularly those under the jurisdiction of the Council of Ministers," Marques Albino said. Giving concrete examples, he listed certain enterprises, among which we might mention the EMOCHA, the UDARLI and the Sena Sugar States. The last-mentioned enterprise is located in the district of Chinde, where a Vigilance Group cell was recently established to pursue large-scale actions jointly with the local PPM [Mozambican People's Police] and militia units, among others, designed to block enemy actions.

Nature of GV Work

The GVs make up a structure of great importance in defending the revolutionary conquests, mainly through the stabilization of the national economy. They are joined by vanguard workers, workers who make sacrifices for the benefit of the people, defending their labor sites and residences.

In the five districts making up the city of Quelimane, GV structures have already been established, as they have in the majority of the strategic enterprises located in the city. The establishment of these bodies has made it possible "for us to control all activities directed against the programs of the party and the state, whether in the work or residential sector, all of

this thanks to the massive support of the workers and the people in general," this official told us during his talk with our reporters.

Marques Albino said that the patrol operations carried out jointly with the PPM and militia make it possible to guarantee the safety and well-being of the people.

The cases most frequently encountered during the operations have been of a criminal nature, involving escapees from jail, individuals who flee the re-education centers, robbers attacking shops and homes, or incomplete or unclear documentation, among other things. Each situation is analyzed in detail.

Relations with Enterprise Management

The difficulties initially encountered in connection with relations with certain enterprises which regarded the members of the GVs as spies or mini-agents of the SNASP [National People's Security Service] have now been overcome. This occurred due to a misunderstanding of who the members of the Vigilance Groups are and what their work is. Recently these difficulties have only been encountered in private enterprises, where educational work still remains to be done, Marques Albino said.

This official reported, moreover, that the GVs are encountering very serious problems during their night patrols and operations due to the lack of flash-lights and rain gear, which are very important tools of the defense and security forces. In general, "it is very difficult to question an individual and check his documents if one is not equipped with a light, and the same is true when it rains--one cannot proceed in the rain without some protection," Marques Albino said. And in conclusion, he wished all of the members of the GVs a most happy and prosperous 1985.

5157

CSO: 3442/174

MOZAMBIQUE

ODM END FIRST SEMINAR IN MAPUTO

Maputo NOTICIAS in Portuguese 2 Feb 85 p 2

[Text] Yesterday, the Democratic Mass Organizations [ODM] in Maputo expressed their willingness to become involved, under the guidance of the FRELIMO Party on this level, in combating the evils which upset social order and security. This desire was voiced by the ODM leaders during the closing session of the First Seminar of the Democratic Mass Organizations, which took place under the direction of the first secretary of the City Committee, Jorge Rebelo.

The leaders of the Democratic Mass Organizations also expressed to the first secretary of the party committee their availability to attack any of the evils that the party leadership in the city considered fitting.

They reiterated their determination to become involved in the tasks of defense and security, with a view toward maintaining safety and calm in the capital.

The large number of ODM leaders who requested the floor shortly before the closing session to express their feelings, voiced a desire and willingness to make use of the experience acquired at this meeting to better direct the destinies of the organizations.

All the speakers considered the meeting very useful because it afforded, for the first time, the opportunity for a direct exchange of views and a mutual agreement on ideas for future work. Many of them claimed not to have been familiar with the areas of activity of the others.

Some of the participants raised the question of the isolation of each ODM from the other, in these terms: I didn't know any of the comrades, but I have now learned which ODM they belong to.

One of the speakers noted on this occasion that the meeting had been so useful to each of the Democratic Mass Organizations that it might even consider itself a member of any one of them, because the meeting proved that only by working together "can we progress together with the solution to the problems and difficulties affecting us."

At the closing, the first secretary of the city committee recommended that each ODM devise its plan and put it into effect. However, he said that, in the

future meetings must be held to monitor the degree of fulfillment of the tasks that each ODM proposes. On this occasion, he remarked that the copies of the plans of each should be sent to the Mobilization Secretariat.

The participants were unanimous in their view that the meeting would not end with yesterday's closing, and that the experience would be passed on to the rank and file. They were also unanimous in proposing quarterly meetings for all ODM leaders.

This seminar was mainly for the purpose of exchanging views on future work and also devising concrete work programs to address the present situation. Based on the consensus that was accrued, that goal was completely attained.

The secretaries, or their representatives, of the OMM [Organization of Mozambique Women], OTM [Organization of Mozambican Workers], ONP [National Teachers Organization] and OJM [Mozambique Youth Organization] and also some heads on the urban district level participated in the seminar, which lasted 2 days and took place on the premises of the Youth Club.

2909

CSO: 3442/180

MOZAMBIQUE

GORONGOSA MILITARY COMMANDER ON SECURITY SITUATION

Beira DIARIO DE MOCAMBIQUE in Portuguese 14 Jan 85 pp 8-9

[Text] From 1983 until the signing of the Nkomati Agreement, the armed bandits in our extensive forest region of Gorongosa, a district in Sofala Province, were confined to the defensive, responding in a disorganized fashion to the assaults carried out by the FAM/FPLM. The crisis that was besetting them was such that it forced them to redefine new criteria for control and distribution of weapons, by then in meager supply, which started to be used only for what they described as "important missions," that is, the ambushes on the convoys carrying goods and attempts to attack production units.

The military commander of that district, Jorge Luis Mobjeka, in statements to DM, and commenting particularly on the BA's behavior during that specific period, said that the enemy was undergoing a psychological breakdown as a result of the countless casualties inflicted by the FAM/FPLM in the course of the "generalized military offensive." Both in the field and in the diplomatic realm, one was already discerning the moral defeat of the enemy who, day by day, was losing its hiding places and forced into a nomadic existence, in small groups.

Jorge Mobjeka recounts: "The situation was quite serious. We in the FAM/FPLM began heating up. We started an offensive on several fronts, destroying small, medium and large camps. As everyone knows, Gorongosa was the headquarters of the armed bandits, and before our offensive was unleashed, one could not go 2 kilometers outside the town. We had very complex, serious problems, and hence we had to be harsh: to fight, pursue and annihilate the enemy."

During the period following the Boa Vizinhanca agreement, our forces reintensified their operations to combat, pursue, hunt and capture the enemy which, however, was attempting at all costs to avoid a direct confrontation with the troops of the FAM/FPLM; because it knew that it could not collect sufficient weapons to withstand an attack. In our location, in sporadic clashes, the enemy used only the AKM's, because it lacked ammunition for other types of weapons; and concurrently, we started to foster serious differences among the members of that clique of assassins.

After the declaration of 3 October and probably starting last November, it is presumed that the enemy was resupplied by air and sea, as was disclosed in

reports from some of the bandits captured in combat. He noted: "But even though it received that reinforcement, the enemy in Gorongosa has remained passive; it is not acting, because it senses its lack of capacity for confronting us."

140 Armed Bandits Killed

Moreover, Comdr Jorge Mabjeka claimed that, during 1984, 60 operations were carried out in which 140 armed bandits met with instantaneous death on the spot. However, this number does not include the bodies that could not be observed; because, as a rule, the enemy is afraid of leaving its corpses in the field, opting to drag them to distant locations.

Mabjeka remarked: "The more we have executed our operations, the more members of the population have been liberated"; adding that 411 citizens who had been forced to live with the armed bandits have been recovered. These individuals were provided with all kinds of care and moral and material support, specifically in the form of clothing and food, and each one received a plot of land to make a farm.

The recovered population has another task, consisting mainly of supplying information and identification of the terrorists' quarters. They collaborate with the FAM/FPLM, becoming involved in the war which we want to be one of the people. They participate in combat operations, carrying weapons, ammunition, and food to the soldiers.

He noted: "On several occasions, our units have had difficulty with the supply of weaponry, but we mobilized the population, which volunteered to take that materiel to the operational zones, and we did not lose a single member. It was a great victory for us. This operation also received major support and dedication from the workers in the office of the first party secretariat in the district."

In fact, the war in Gorongosa has mobilized everyone: leaders, officials and ordinary workers, who completed military training, are fighting alongside the soldiers. All of them, in operational zones, **continue to march**, day and night, under rainfall and at times without even counting, withstanding the burning sun typical of this region.

Mabjeka acknowledged: "It is important for us to underscore this involvement and this bravery, because there is war here, in which some are killed and others leave. We have always noted complete availability on the part of our militias."

Based on a local initiative, the party and state structures in that part of Sofala Province are regularly organizing popular fairs and festivals in order to raise funds for the material support of the families of those killed or mutilated in the war.

Young people and women, organized into the respective structures, namely, the OJM [Mozambique Youth Organization] and OMM [Organization of Mozambique

Women], hold various profitable activities, also for the same purpose. Concurrently, they sponsor visits, get-togethers and other types of diversion to entertain those wounded in the war, and to create an atmosphere of greater closeness between the latter and the masses.

As a whole, these activities are also contributing toward mobilizing the youth in love for the fatherland and a spirit of defending the revolution. As a corollary to this activity, many young people are visiting the census center requesting their immediate incorporation into the Army's ranks, to intensify the battle against the terrorists who are being remote-controlled by the imperialists.

A few days ago, the secretary of the district committee for economic policy was arrested for supplying information to the enemy. In other words, the fellow was playing both sides, but he was neutralized.

While, on the one hand, the political and military structures of the district of Gorongosa are devising and executing war plans to expel the enemy and to destroy its hiding places, on the other, they are engaging in vitally important action for the purpose of purging the party and state apparatus, denouncing those who have infiltrated and neutralizing the maneuvering area of the unarmed bandits.

In the opinion of the military commander of that district, this effort has brought positive results, and has made it possible to become more thoroughly knowledgeable concerning the behavior and ideological tendencies of the leadership cadres. In an operational zone, upset by the enemy situation, the exercise of the people's vigilance and the reporting of suspicious acts are a constant requirement for each citizen, and consequently they create a common thinking and a mutual trust between the leaders and masses.

Following a complete cleanup and purging action in the party and state ranks, the erstwhile secretary of the district committee for economic policy, Roberto Goncalo Frequera, a native of that district 32 years of age, was discovered and arrested. It was learned from the questioning that was carried out that this individual was a faithful collaborator with the armed bandits, to whom he regularly provided information of a military nature to which he had access because of the office that he held.

A party member since 1978, and a candidate in the first campaign for structural organization held that year, Goncalo Frequera, the father of four children, had educational skills equivalent to the sixth grade. Since childhood, he had no profession other than that of a primary schoolteacher and, from 1976 to 1982, he served as district official for culture in Gorongosa.

Owing to his active participation in political tasks and in campaigns to mobilize the masses organized by the party, Goncalo Frequera was appointed secretary of the district committee for economic policy in 1982, a position that he held until his detection. As he recounted, he had been collaborating with the

FDS since 1979, providing information deemed important for locating the enemy's quarters and their subsequent destruction by the Armed Forces of Mozambique/FPLM.

From Blackmail...

As we noted previously, Goncalo Frequera was born and raised in Gorongosa, in the Murombozi circle, where most of his family, namely, his parents, brothers and sisters and aunts and uncles, had resided. This area is infested with the terrorist activity of the armed bandits, which partially eliminated or at least hampered the flow of information exchanged between Goncalo Frequera, residing in the district headquarters, and his relatives based in Murombozi.

When the enemy noticed the presence of Goncalo Frequera's relatives in that area, it opted to use reprisals, imposing difficult terms; and the blackmail took place.

"They abducted my oldest brother and notified me, but asked me to supply them with military information in exchange for his release. The ones who exchanged the information about the kidnapping were our collaborators. I thought, I reflected deeply and I concluded that I could not stand to give the bandits such cooperation, because this would cost me very dearly. So, I decided to remain silent, but I informed Security about what had occurred. A few weeks later, I was met with the shocking news that, near the town, on the road going by the educational center, my brother's head had been put on display. They killed him and...in short, the affair went on."

...To Involvement

A little over a year later, the subject of our interview, thanks to the trust that the party placed in him, was named to replace the first secretary of administration of the district, when the latter was absent on disciplinary leave. In this capacity, Goncalo Frequeras supervised the district's structural entities and also chaired the weekly meetings of the Joint Military Command, which was analyzing the situation in the area and delineating operations to be triggered against the bandits' hideouts.

Realizing that Goncalo Frequeras had secret information about the numbers and types of weapons at the disposal of the FAM/FPLM, as well as on the total numbers of troops stationed in the region, the enemy devised a new plan, essentially identical to the first one. Frequera explains how that plan was carried out:

"They went to my parents' settlement seizing them, demanding the same thing; in other words, that I give information so that they might be released. When this information came into my hands, through our informants, and since my mother had a young baby, I asked that they tell them that I would send information. Taking advantage of the occasion, I sent four bars of 'Beira' soap, some cloth and 10 kilograms of salt to be given to my mother.

"Another day, because I was afraid that they would kill my parents as they had my brother, I told our informants that, when they were asked, they should say that the security situation there was very difficult, and that there were many troops and a large amount of weapons. Later, I learned that a group of soldiers were going to go to that base where my parents were, to destroy the base; and so I told those people (collaborators of the armed bandits) to warn my parents to leave the base, because it would be attacked the next day."

In this part of his statements, Frequera revealed a certain amount of ambiguity, in considering as "our informants" (on the FRELIMO side) individuals who were unquestionably 'collaborators of the armed bandits,' staunch defenders and servants of the armed bandits. Frequera knew that those men belonged to the terrorist clique, but it was difficult for him to express that reality.

Later, Goncalo Frequera's involvement in the criminal activities became overt and clever. He recruited Raul Araujo, a typist in the administrator's office, whom he assigned the task of typing messages which Ndzero Sumaera, also a native of Gorongosa, and a peasant, would clandestinely take to the BA's.

During the investigation, Goncalo Frequera, attempting to overlook the veracity of the facts, did not accept the charges brought against him. When Raul Araujo was summoned before his "chief," he confirmed the fact that he had typed messages with secret contents, disclosing military information; and, when faced with the evidence of the truth, Frequera confessed:

"In fact, I betrayed my party. I was forced to collaborate consciously with the enemy, owing to my circumstances. They had killed my brother and I was afraid that they would give the same fate to my parents. This was precisely the reason for my connection with the armed bandits."

Goncalo Frequeras unquestionably betrayed the party and the Mozambican people. Even more serious is the fact that, claiming a moral obligation, he provided military information to the enemy which, making use of it, organized the counter-offensives against the FAM/FPLM.

Hundreds, if not thousands of citizens lost their lives and their possessions; a similar number became physically disabled, incapable of participating in and contributing to the development of the Mozambican nation. Hundreds of dwellings, shops, hospitals and schools were destroyed by the terrorist action. And, obviously, certain assaults by the FAM/FPLM resulted in failure, resulting in human and material losses. All this was made possible because the enemy had been previously informed of all our troop movements.

In his statements, Frequera attempted to justify his involvement as a fulfillment of a moral and family obligation, displaying a certain amount of humanist feeling to win over the public in his favor. He must surely have done so aware that he would never find another argument to reduce the seriousness of his crime.

Frequera collaborated with the enemy in a futile attempt to protect his relatives, but his brother did not escape assassination and his parents still remain captives. On the other hand, thousands were killed and also thousands of contos were lost as a result of the destruction of social and economic infrastructures. This is the result of the career of a spurious leader, simultaneously serving his party and the enemy.

2909

CSO: 3442/171

MOZAMBIQUE

CHIBABAVA BATTALION CHIEF ON FIGHT AGAINST ARMED BANDITS

Beira DIARIO DE MOCAMBIQUE in Portuguese 15 Jan 85 p 4

[Text] Our reporter learned from the chief of staff of the battalion stationed in the Chibabava region of Sofala Province, Joao Timbane, that in the operations carried out last year by the Armed Forces of Mozambique/ FPLM in the district of Chibabava, with the aid of the population, they destroyed dozens of armed bandit camps, seized various military equipment and released over 850 citizens and their possessions.

During the same period, the locality of Tronga, which had for years been infested with the criminal activities of the terrorists, was recovered. In Tronga, where Zimbabwean refugees lived during the liberation struggle in what was then Smith's Rhodesia, shortly after national independence, a magnificent communal village was built which, at an obviously progressing pace, was improving the lives of the peasants who inhabited it.

That rural community, established on the basis of unity and collective work, benefited from some infrastructures, specifically, a hospital, a school, playing fields, a consumer and agricultural cooperative, a mill and a generator which provided the area with lighting.

When the armed bandits penetrated Tronga, they destroyed those infrastructures, extorting the population's possessions, seizing youths and spreading terror and grief. They set mines on the main access routes, thus cutting off the communications between Tronga and the district headquarters and, obviously, the supplies of provisions of prime necessity were also hampered.

In 1984, a year dedicated to the final elimination of armed banditry, the district's structural entities, particularly the FAM/FPLM, SNASP [National People's Security Service], PPM [Mozambican People's Police] and militias, in compliance with that watchword, formed a single commando unit to lead the military offensive against the terrorists and their collaborators.

Commenting on the results of this experience, Joao Timbane said: "It was possible to normalize the situation within a short time. We acted as a group, inflicting heavy casualties on the enemy and forcing it to retreat. It was hard and difficult, but we managed to attain our goals. Now, although there

are still some minor problems, one can leave the city of Beira by car and reach our district headquarters without encountering any enemy ambush."

During that interval, the trip between Beira and Chibabava, which is now made in less than 24 hours, would take 12 days or longer, owing to the restrictions imposed by the enemy's situation: while the column of trucks was driving at "dead" speed at the two ends of the road, troops would comb the forest, warning against any possibility of an enemy attack.

Joao Timbane commented: "Because the situation has become normalized, this year our district is participating in the campaign for picking and marketing cashew nuts; and we can claim that this work will be marked by great success. Members of the party, deputies and members of the ODM's [Mozambican Defense Organizations] are involved in this, as well as the population itself and the merchants." And he went on to say:

"On the other hand, we are restoring the highway connection with the neighboring districts of Machanga and Nhamatanda, and with all the localities in our district."

At the end of our interview, the chief of staff of the Chibabava battalion disclosed to us that an armed bandit, with his respective weapon, had surrendered to the district structural entities. This fact attests once again to the frustration and despair that are impending among the bandits.

2909

CSO: 3442/171

MOZAMBIQUE

BEIRA'S 16TH PEOPLE'S MILITIA COURSE ENDS

Beira DIARIO DE MOCAMBIQUE in Portuguese 16 Jan 85 pp 8-9

[Text] Saturday, as we have occasion to report, the city of Beira was marked by a major event, the conclusion of the 16th course of the People's Militias; an incident which was publicized from one person to another and from house to house, like wildfire.

When it was time for the ceremony to begin, the anticipation was great, but the emotion among the participants was even greater. Here and there in Goto, very broad smiles and an unequalled movement were in evidence. Men and women boasted that their course was the best, because "there was a higher rate of application." The course members claimed this with conviction, and would not admit the possibility of being mistaken. Perhaps those participating in other courses think the same thing...it is possible.

In the 16th course, 2,214 members were trained as people's militias, to accelerate the battle against the armed bandits, in which there is involvement on their part. We observed this briefly at that closing session, where the commanders' orders received an immediate response.

The cheers, chanting and dances were not only a sign of joy, but also another aspect of the prompt action against the armed bandits.

The photos that we are printing today are intended to illustrate a little of what we saw. Many of the beautiful moments that delighted us in Goto are indescribable, without reservations. Furthermore, some of these pictures, supplemented by those which we published in Monday's edition, are reliable evidence of this.

The leader of Sofala Province, Marcelino dos Santos, in his address before the thousands of people present there, remarked: "It is a great stimulus for all of us and a contribution to the work that we are doing here in Sofala Province, to implement the watchword to 'make 1985 the year of clearing out the armed bandits.'"

2909

CSO: 3442/171

MOZAMBIQUE

YOUNG OFFICERS EXPRESS VIEWS ON ARMED FORCES

Maputo NOTICIAS in Portuguese 22 Jan 85 p 2

[Text] "I would tell the young Mozambicans that, unlike what many think, military service is not a monster with many heads, but a place where any young person has an opportunity to acquire political, social and vocational training." It is with this message, addressed to all young people, that we ended our meeting with three young officers in the FAM/FPLM [Popular Forces for the Liberation of Mozambique] serving in the Maputo City Garrison Command last Friday morning.

The morning was well advanced. The rays of the blistering sun beat on the earth. Despite this, young soldiers divided into platoons threw themselves into their training, consistent with their specialties.

The three soldiers we interviewed, each from a different province, welcomed us smilingly, although a little hesitantly, perhaps because this was the first time they had talked to the press.

The first young man, 27, identified himself as Armando da Silva, a native of Inhambane. He is married and has one child. He volunteered for the army in 1976 in his home province, and is today an infantry lieutenant.

"In that era, entry into the military service was voluntary. I was working then in a shop in Maxixe as an auto mechanic, and then I and a number of other boys decided to enlist in the troops," he said, stressing that the only influence on him in making this decision was the opportunity offered him to participate in the defense of the fatherland.

Continuing, Armando da Silva said that the early months, of which he has many fond memories, were spent in Boane. He was later sent to the Soviet Union, in which country he stayed approximately a year to specialize.

"Then I was sent to Mapai, where I had the opportunity and honor of participating directly in the defeat inflicted on Ian Smith's army of the former Southern Rhodesia," he added.

Soldiers Are Not Cannon Fodder

Because we are at war, many people, especially young men of military age, think that soldiers are only cannon fodder, meant for fighting. This is not

true, because recently, even civilians have died as victims of war. Moreover, in the military service, every young person has the opportunity to follow a career which may be useful to him in the future.

"Here we have such specialties as airplane or helicopter pilot, mechanic, radio operator, driver and others," said Luis Antonio Manai, 26. He is married, the father of one child and a native of Milange in the province of Zambezia.

According to him, he joined the "Lions of the Forest" in 1978, in that same district, and he took his training in the city of Quelimane. Later he was assigned to Montepuez in Cabo Delgado, where he completed his specialized training in logistics.

"In logistics, my studies involved supplying the various military units with foodstuffs," Officer Manai said.

This soldier, who worked in civilian life as an assistant in the CETA Soils Laboratory, also served on various combat fronts, in Gorongasa and Chibabava, among others, and has several times fallen into enemy ambushes. "But the ambush I remember was that I experienced en route to Milange, during my leave, when I had to use all of my technical-military skills to get away safe."

From Industrial Student to Health Agent

Joao Aleixo Inacio is a young man of 25. A native of the city of Beira, where he attended mechanics courses at the industrial school, he joined the service in that city in 1978, after which he trained as a recruit in Montepuez.

"Then I was transferred to Maputo, where I took the medical agents course at the school of military health operating at the military hospital in the city," he added.

In this course, which lasted 11 months, he studied such medical subjects as anatomy, surgery, pharmacology, hygiene and nursing.

As a student, Aleixo Inacio studied mechanics. Now as a soldier he is in the medical field. We asked him if he did not encounter certain difficulties in the study of his subjects at the beginning. "No, I did not have any problems, thanks basically to my teachers and instructors."

The incident which is clearest in his memory as a health agent on the combat front in the province of Manica was an ambush he experienced, in which a comrade of his was wounded. "I forgot that I was a health agent, because there I played the role of doctor, giving anesthesia and suturing his wounds. And today I am proud to say that my comrade is completely well."

Joao Aleixo Inacio is today the health officer of the garrison command, and his main task is to provide first aid to the less seriously wounded who arrive during the training period, since the serious cases are taken to the military hospital.

Concerning his future plans after demobilization, he said that he does not yet know.

"I must think some more. However I want to send a message to all the young people of military age, to tell them that this is the moment for them to join in the defense of the fatherland by undertaking their compulsory military service, because only thus will they be able to feel that they are worthy citizens of their fatherland," Joao Aleixo said in conclusion.

5157

CSO: 3442/174

MOZAMBIQUE

LACK OF SECURITY, NEGLECT DAMPEN DOMESTIC TOURISM

Johannesburg RAPPORT in Afrikaans 3 Feb 85 p 9

[Article by Johan Strydom: "Mozambique Still Remote for Tourists: Poison of War Too Deep"]

[Text] The horrors of the war in Mozambique are worst on its highway to the north. And yet, nowhere have the hotels and vacation homes along the ocean here suffered any war damage.

It is strange to look at the wreck of a burned-out bus in which 150 people were recently murdered or at the blood-smeared truck in which 9 people were mowed down this week, and then nearby, along the ocean by Xai-Xai and the old S. Martinho, to see hotels and houses standing there as if the tourists could move in tomorrow.

"We have worked hard to organize the whole population east of the asphalt road, between the road and the ocean, against the rebels. We have a long struggle ahead in the spacious region of the interior, but we are in the process of winning it," said a FRELIMO officer from a group of soldiers who protect civilians in convoys on the road to the northern villages and back to near Maputo.

Hard Work

He said that from the very beginning of the civil war the rebels have been getting many weapons by sea. This is why FRELIMO has worked so hard along the coast.

Many of the weapons of those murderous gangs have always been brought to shore from ships at night, but the rebels transfer them very rapidly inland.

As in any bush war there is no clear answer. Not even about the buildings along the coast which have not even suffered any small arms damage.

"We don't think too much about the reason. We are just thankful that we have been able to keep the war away from the coast, because we all know that this will be the best starting point to begin rebuilding the country," (through tourism) said the officer of the convoy.

He agreed with the government official in Maputo with whom RAPPORT conducted interviews this week: there is still a long road ahead before tourists will come to Mozambique in large numbers.

Excuse

The poison of war has penetrated deeply. Even if the outside world manages to get FRELIMO and RENAMO to cooperate, many of those who are now carrying weapons will not simply give in. For many the civil war is a good excuse to loot and plunder.

The FRELIMO officer said that he knew about soldiers in his own ranks who had gone out with their weapons to form marauding gangs. The same is true for RENAMO. There are gangs of murderers who were never part of RENAMO or FRELIMO.

Government action against those gangs has intensified now and with the increased help and weapons for FRELIMO from the West this will continue to intensify.

The gangs which take action against the existing order are all lumped together -- whether they are former FRELIMO members, RENAMO members or simply gangs of plunderers, they are all hunted down mercilessly, said the officer.

Strike

In the area where he was talking with RAPPORT, far to the north, gangs struck again this week, twice Wednesday afternoon virtually at the same time. About 40 kilometers north of Maputo a truck driver was shot to death. His eight passengers were robbed and murdered.

He and his passengers chose not to ride in the convoy because the trip takes so much longer and the travel costs are strictly managed in the convoy. Some distance further north, near the village of Manhica, the other gang murdered four officials of the Department of Agriculture in a government car.

The gangs of murderers are now concentrating on a 100 kilometer stretch of the northern route -- from Marracuene to near Icoluane.

North of Maputo is precisely where the convoy system is being used. Beyond Xai-Xai, Maxixe and further north people travel without military escort.

South of Maputo, the whole route to the border of Zululand is dangerous territory.

There are also serious security problems along the main highway to Swaziland and South Africa. The team from Mozambique which conducted talks with the South African Council on Tourism this week also advised travelers to fly to Maputo.

RAPPORT heard that there is about as much hope and despair about the war and the bitter circumstances in Maputo as in the larger villages north of the city. However, the top officials are convinced without exception that the violence will not drag on.

Mozambique's director of tourism, Mr George Welch, said that the hard work to end the civil war must succeed. The only salvation for the country is for the violence to be eradicated altogether and for Mozambique to get back on its feet through tourism.

Start Building

This is why the Department of Tourism is currently putting millions of rand into a high rise hotel along the seashore in Maputo. They recently started work again on the half completed hotel -- it has already been baptized the Four Seasons -- which had been halted for more than 10 years.

Mr Welch said that the hotel should be ready in 2 years.

There are plans now to begin cleaning up the former vacation village of S. Martinho (now Bilene), just south of Xai-Xai.

Entrepreneurs from South Africa will receive strong encouragement from the government of Mozambique to develop hotels and tourist places.

The starting point is the successful development of Inhaca island, near Maputo -- to which people can fly. Red tape concerning visas is being ironed out.

Neglect

As for the hotels north of Maputo, neglect is rapidly catching up with the buildings. From the outside they still look good, but inside they are falling apart.

The roof of Mozambique's grand hotel, the Chongoene, is leaking like a sieve. Throughout the hotel -- the ball room, the half completed conference room and the bedrooms -- the wall-to-wall carpeting has been soaked for months with rainwater. The carpets stink so that people cannot stand to stay in the bedrooms. The wooden ceilings are also rotting.

8463

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MOZAMBIQUE

SELF-DEFENSE COURSE ENDS IN GOTO, BEIRA

Maputo NOTICIAS in Portuguese 6 Feb 85 p 1

[Text] Last Saturday, the member of the Politburo of the FRELIMO Party's Central Committee and leader of Sofala Province, Maj Gen Marcelino dos Santos, stressed the need for the local population to consider the combating of the armed bandits a number one priority.

According to the Beira newspaper DIARIO DE MOCAMBIQUE, Marcelino dos Santos addressed the closing session of the 17th self-defense course in Beira, citing among other tasks to be executed the guarantee of supplies of food, clothing and other items to the soldiers who are searching, pursuing and waging battles with the armed bandits every day in the jungle.

Moreover, Marcelino dos Santos remarked that it was the duty and obligation of the entire population, as well as of the members of the Armed Forces, to intensify the military offensive, with a view toward annihilating the last focal points of the bandits that still exist on the national soil.

In his address, Marcelino dos Santos claimed that the recent attack by the armed bandits on the town of Muanza, during January, indicates the criminal nature of the terrorists.

For example, the armed bandits killed, mutilated, destroyed, burned and razed everything, including public social agencies and institutions such as hospitals, maternity facilities and schools in Muanza.

"Let them come! There may be more rivers and seas of blood, but we shall never be slaves again. We want peace, but we do not fear war."

The leader of Sofala Province underscored the need for the teachers and students who have now been trained to reinforce the Popular Militias organization, in its teaching and residential establishments.

2909
CSO: 3442/179

MOZAMBIQUE

NAMAACHA POULTRY-RAISING ENTERPRISE DIVERSIFIES TASKS

Maputo NOTICIAS in Portuguese 22 Jan 85 p 3

[Article by Antonio Muiambo]

[Text] The workers at the Namaacha State Poultry Enterprise, located in this district town in Maputo, are currently engaged in crop production and are thus implementing one of the priority decisions set forth by the Fourth Congress of the FRELIMO Party, within the framework of the campaign against hunger. Again within these same guidelines, the workers in this productive unit are also engaged in livestock breeding, with a view to supplying the social sector of that enterprise.

This information was given to our reporters by the director of this labor site, Jacinto dos Santos, during the recent working visit paid to that production unit by the first secretary of the party and governor of the province, Lt Gen Jose Moiane.

According to information provided during this visit, the poultry workers in Namaacha are currently using an irrigated area of about 17 hectares, on which they are producing mainly tomatoes, cabbage, onions and other crops.

Another area of approximately 100 hectares is also going to be used by the workers at this enterprise for nonirrigated crops such as corn, cassava and sweet potatoes.

"In the orchard area, we are using about 13 hectares of land to produce pear and guava crops. During the last farm season, for example, we succeeded in marketing an average of 135 tons of fruit to the processing plants in Maputo," the poultry director at Namaacha, Jacinto dos Santos, told us.

According to that Namaacha poultry official, the workers at the enterprise are also studying the viability of introducing the raising of [papaeiras], with which almost a hectare has already been planted, in an initial phase.

Within the experimental grape production project, the Namaacha state enterprise has a vast area of 20 hectares with vines, in which 10 different varieties of table grapes are being raised. The purpose is to observe which of them is best adapted to the weather conditions in this part of the country. "Our desire is to try to find what types of grapes fit in best with our

weather conditions. After observing which European grape vines work best here, we will devote more attention to the production of grapes," the enterprise director, Jacinto dos Santos, explained to us.

According to our interlocutor, the grape vines needed to start the vineyard were imported from a European country, more precisely France. Our source told us that two farm technicians, one a Mozambican and one a Portuguese citizen, are working on this experimental vineyard project.

The director of the Namaacha State Poultry Enterprise told this newspaper that an increase in production, both in quantity and quality, is the current concern of the workers at this production unit.

Livestock Production

According to information obtained during the working visit paid by the first secretary of the party and governor of the province of Maputo, Lt Gen Jose Moiane, the Namaacha poultry enterprise also engages in some livestock breeding.

Currently, this labor site has 80 hogs, 63 head of cattle, 19 goats and 39 sheep. "We shortly hope to launch a duck and rabbit-raising project in order to improve the diet of our workers," Jacinto dos Santos said.

Governor's Comment

After a thorough inspection of the farms and installations at the Namaacha state enterprise, the first secretary of the party and governor of the province of Maputo, Lt Gen Jose Moiane, attended a meeting with the workers at this production unit at which he praised the work done by the enterprise, particularly in connection with combatting hunger.

This Maputo province leader said that, although there is excellent participation in the productive sector, the Namaacha poultry workers must make a still greater effort to overcome the difficulties they are encountering in the pursuit of their labor activities.

On the other hand, Lt Gen Jose Moiane spoke about the importance of this enterprise in terms of supplying poultry and eggs to the people of Mozambique, particularly those living in the southern part of the country.

At the conclusion of his brief improvised speech, Lt Gen Jose Moiane was presented by the poultry enterprise director with a check for 3,220 meticals, as a contribution to the defense capacity of the country.

We learned that this sum was made up of contributions from the workers at the Namaacha poultry enterprise. The workers at this enterprise also presented the Maputo province leader with a hog.

MOZAMBIQUE

FARM IMPLEMENTS ASSEMBLED FOR MAPUTO COTTON CULTIVATION

Maputo NOTICIAS in Portuguese 5 Feb 85 p 3

[Text] At the MECANAGRO enterprise in the town of Maxixe, the assembly of agricultural implements to be used for the Inhassune-Ramalhusca project of the provincial cotton enterprise in Inhambane is under way. To date, 30 plows and 15 harrows have been assembled, and 15 sowing machines are currently being assembled.

The agricultural implements being assembled will equip the 30 Massey Ferguson brand tractors which the cotton enterprise received during the final quarter of last year from France, for the same project.

The assembly is being directed by a technician from Entrepoto Commercial, aided by 15 workers assigned for his disposal by the provincial cotton enterprise. The aforementioned technician said that the 15 workers are receiving practical training that will be followed by technical courses; so that, in the future, they may be able to render assistance and maintenance for the equipment being assembled.

He also said that, during his stay, he would direct the training of operators who will be working with the 30 tractors that the provincial cotton enterprise in Inhambane received for the Inhassune-Ramalhusca project.

Meanwhile, the provincial cotton enterprise in Inhambane recently received parts and fittings from Brazil worth \$15,500 for eight Mercedes Benz make trucks. These trucks, which are to be used for the same project, are still in Maputo, and their arrival in Inhambane Province is anticipated shortly.

Workers from the Inhassune production unit, under the direction of the provincial cotton enterprise in Inhambane, in turn, will soon be given combat training courses to be held in coordination with the FPLM Battalion Command stationed in the district of Panda.

The director of the cotton enterprise who disclosed this fact noted that, during a recent visit to that agricultural unit, the workers asked for weapons to defend their sector of activity against the action of the armed bandits.

At the present time, the work on the land where the second period crops of this agricultural campaign, namely, cassava, beans, corn and green vegetables, is going on at the Inhassune production unit.

Meanwhile, the Mubalo seed **crop** center in Homoine has already seeded 47 hectares of corn, 2 of cassava, one of squash and half a hectare of nhemba beans, in this agricultural campaign. As for the nhemba beans, their seeding is still under way, and it is anticipated that green vegetables will be produced during this agricultural campaign.

The seeded area benefits from an irrigation system using gravity. The water irrigating the collective farms was diverted from the Murrizane River, which is 8 kilometers from the center, and is channeled by means of a ditch dug for this purpose.

According to Etelvino Macatamela, one of the three agricultural technicians assigned to the Mubalo seed **crop** center, there are prospects for an irrigation ditch benefiting family sector farms. He said that if it were not for the problem of the labor shortage for the hoeing work, it would be expected that the production in this agricultural campaign would total 150 tons of corn.

The center, which has an available area of 60 hectares, was created in August of last year by the Provincial Department to Prevent and Combat Natural Disasters, for the production of seed to be used to supply the areas affected by the drought in Inhambane Province.

It was formed on the basis of a donation from the Christian Council of Mozambique. The Mubalo seed **crop** center in Homoine has 50 workers.

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29 March 1985

MOZAMBIQUE

SPARE PARTS SHORTAGE HINDERS MECANAGRO TRACTOR REPAIR

Maputo NOTICIAS in Portuguese 17 Jan 85 p 3

[Text] The lack of spare parts is an age-old problem encountered by the MECANAGRO enterprise in the province of Tete since its establishment in 1979. The limited materials available in stock for the repair of certain machines has now been exhausted.

Initially, the MECANAGRO enterprise had 44 operational tractors, distributed fairly among the districts in the province on the basis of their needs. Today about 26 of the tractors have broken down. The largest part of the fleet standing idle in the courtyards of this enterprise for lack of parts was manufactured by Massey-Ferguson. MTZ is another of the trademarks of the tractors which have broken down.

The director of the MECANAGRO enterprise in Tete, who talked to our reporters, said that some replacement parts have already reached Beira. Currently arrangements are being made for transportation to Tete province. With these supplies, some machines for agricultural tasks can be repaired.

"Our mechanics have already tried to make some adaptations of parts, in a policy of making full use of the mechanical resources available to us. Many farmers have come to ask us for our tractors." This statement was made by the enterprise director during his description of the concern and initiative of the workers at that enterprise in repairing farm production equipment.

The MECANAGRO enterprise has not been able to achieve its goals in plowing, harrowing and clearing during the recent farm seasons. To a certain extent, a fuel shortage has been the bottleneck in the fulfillment of the established plans.

By way of example, almost nothing was done during the 1982-83 and 1983-84 seasons.

So that this enterprise could survive, the workers in the shops began to repair vehicles and tractors for other bodies. Thanks to this work, the enterprise earned income to pay the personnel and for other expenditures. The repair of motor pumps was yet another activity carried out by the mechanics at the MECANAGRO enterprise.

In view of these difficulties, there was not work enough for the 102 employees the enterprise had, some of whom were trained as staff personnel to dynamize farm production among the peasants in the family sector in various districts in the province.

To speak the truth, this is the most critical stage the MECANAGRO enterprise in the province of Tete has experienced. Currently, efforts are being made to change the aspect of the enterprise.

During the present farm season, the enterprise did not draft a concrete labor plan, because of the fuel shortage. Thus in the districts of Angonia, Maravia, Magoe and Changara, plowing, harrowing and clearing work is being done on the basis of the quantity of fuel available. In some cases, it is the customers themselves who provide the enterprise with fuel to carry out the work they need done.

During this season, the MECANAGRO will work only on plans for the green zones in the capital city of Tete.

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MOZAMBIQUE

11 MECHANICS GRADUATED FOR ENTREPOSTO ENTERPRISE

Maputo NOTICIAS in Portuguese 5 Feb 85 p 2

[Text] After having taken theoretical and practical examinations, 11 workers from the Entreposto Enterprise, who took part in another course in basic mechanics lasting a year, were recently graduated by the Entreposto Occupational Training School with the rank of third class officers.

The mechanical workers who were graduated will fill the positions considered most important in the Entreposto Commercial offices.

The examination which they took consisted of tuning an engine and making a diagnosis of damage caused to one of the enterprise's vehicles, and making the respective repairs.

Information provided to our newspaper by Victor Cunha, coordinator of occupational training for the Entreposto schools in the country, indicates that the individuals now graduated were first selected in the offices of that enterprise and later subjected to admission tests. They then attended the basic mechanics course which took place at the Entreposto Commercial school in Maputo, and which ended recently.

The theoretical-practical examination that they took was attended by an official director and an instructor.

In tuning the engine, consideration was taken of the recommendations made for this purpose by the manufacturing agents for the vehicle chosen for this purpose.

As for the diagnostic test involving the damage caused and the respective repairs, in order to learn the extent to which the students were capable of demonstrating in practice the information acquired during the course, another vehicle from the same enterprise's offices was used.

Victor Cunha told our reporter that it was possible for all the participants in the course to pass, because they had been subjected to constant evaluation during the first 2 months.

Through the specialized courses, the training in basic mechanics and the retraining that they have been given in the Entreposto Commercial schools, the occupational quality of the enterprise's workers has been improved, as has that of the workers from other enterprises sent for this purpose.

Victor Cunha, coordinator of occupational training for the Entrepoto Commercial schools, regrets the fact that some workers who specialized in the firm's schools often evade service and sometimes flee from the country.

Cunha remarked: "These flights weaken our capacity to respond to the needs for service to the vehicles of our offices, in addition to being a great loss to a country like Mozambique, which needs qualified cadres so badly."

Victor Cunha added: "But those escapes will not dissuade us; we shall continue training cadres in our four schools in the country."

The Maputo school, formed in 1979, has already held 130 courses, in which 1,197 individuals from various enterprises located in our capital have taken part, as well as those from Entrepoto Commercial itself.

The specialized courses have been given by foreign technicians from countries in which Entrepoto is represented, such as Brazil, France, the Federal Republic of Germany, Great Britain and Australia, as well as those rendering services in our country.

2909

CSO: 3442/180

MOZAMBIQUE

DETAILS OF BEIRA PORT REHABILITATION; ZIMBABWE TO BENEFIT

Beira DIARIO DE MOCAMBIQUE in Portuguese 17 Jan 85 p 5

[Text] An extensive effort to provide supplies for the port of Beira has now made it possible to install various kinds of equipment aimed at better serving the countries of the hinterland. With good machinery for unloading cargo, there has been a heightening of the efficiency of that sector, which desires to be dynamic and ready to meet the demands of the international users, among whom Zimbabwe appears as a potential beneficiary.

Mozambique's privileged status in comparison with the great African hinterland, and the natural features of its extensive seashore prompted the construction of its seaports: some to serve this hinterland, and others devoted exclusively to serving our interior region.

Thus, with those ports and with all their provisions, there has arisen the greatest infrastructure of the Mozambican economy, because the ports have been followed by the railroad lines, trucking, etc.

For example, in Beira, the progressive development of what was then Rhodesia justified the construction of the first docks for ships making long voyages and, later, the Beira-Machipanda line, now an alternate one, the least expensive for leaving this country by sea.

The Beira line connects this city with Machipanda, on the border with Zimbabwe, over a distance of 318 kilometers, consisting of the Central CFM [Mozambique Railroad] system, also including the Sena and Tete lines and the Marromeu branch, covering a total expanse of 995 kilometers.

Transforming a country which had inherited a legacy of underdevelopment is not easy. There have been 8 years of independence for the People's Republic of Mozambique, which have been marked by its unfailing commitment to the cause of African liberation. The goals which have been imposed on our country are not unclear on this account; as attested by the steadfastness of our internal, regional and international options.

Nothing Will Impede Us

The imperialist provocations and those of their regional agents have sought to impede us from attaining our goals, sabotaging our economy and destroying

strategic targets, particularly in this sensitive sector, the railroad and port sector.

At this point we want to stress the economic feasibility for Zimbabwe of the Beira-Machipanda railroad line and the port of Beira, based on contacts made in that country, a signer of the SADCC [Southern African Development Coordination Convention], during the Fifth Week of Mozambique-Zimbabwe Solidarity.

We heard the remarks by the minister of foreign affairs, Witness Manguende, and the permanent assistant of the minister of transportation, engineer Vasant Desai, and some large tobacco producers using this line and the Mozambican section in Zimbabwe and Beira.

The Central CFM has a rail system assigned to serve not only the economic activities in the central part of the country, but also the economic development of the neighboring countries and others, namely, Zimbabwe, Malawi, Zambia, Botswana and Zaire, guaranteeing access for all to the sea, through the splendid port of Beira.

And the important Machipanda line appears here. This line establishes the connection with the National Railways of Zimbabwe (NRZ) system, after running through areas which are quite rugged geographically, in Sofala and Manica Provinces, from kilometer 100 (Nharuchonga) as far as Machipanda.

In the view of the Republic of Zimbabwe, from what we had occasion to learn, the Beira-Machipanda railroad line is the one bringing the most economic advantages to the country, if we observe the outlets that this country has to the sea. In spite of this, it has not been viewed as such by the businessmen of Zimbabwe. The main reason that they gave us was the lack of security on the route. But during the course of the informal talk, which was not in the form of an interview, we noted the action taken in circles hostile to the Mozambican economy, supplying a completely distorted image of our country's real situation. For this reason, they prefer the port of Durban and others in South Africa.

Always the Same

From the conversation, we learned that the holders of export and import cargo in considerable quantities are still the South Africans. The major Zimbabwe businessmen (noticing the economic advantages to be accrued) are shifting to the use of Mozambican railroads and ports, reducing their dependence on South Africa. They have been very careful about this (although their wishes are known), because the prices, for example, the rates for transport through South African ports, could suddenly rise; and this, as a reprisal, could bring about considerable economic complications for them.

At the present time, Zimbabwe is having a large portion of its exports carried through the South African ports of Durban, Capetown, Oos-Londen and Elisabeth.

But the problem of security on the Beira-Machipanda line is not posed at present, if we observe the major military offensive triggered by the Armed Forces of Mozambique, FPLM, not only in that area, but also elsewhere in the country where there are armed bandits.

We found out from the military, the locomotive engineers and the personnel from Mozambique Railroad-Central Branch, and from the population along the railroad line, that there have been no attacks on that section by the armed bandits since March 1974; and in our view this fact is a sign of the success attained in the action by the Armed Forces of Mozambique and of the importance which the entities in Sofala and Manica, as well as in the rest of the country, attach to this railroad.

FPLM, the Guarantee

The action that our Armed Forces have taken along the line has resulted in considerable volumes of cargo which the Zimbabwean shippers put on the Central CFM to travel along the Beira-Machipanda railroad line and use the port of Beira.

Combined with this is the recent trip made by a Mozambican delegation led by the national director of ports and railroads, engineer Ferreira Mendes, who met with cargo carrying agents and business agents, shippers, importers and exporters from Zimbabwe, and from Zimbabwe Railroads (NRZ), to coordinate the traffic between the two railroads (CFM-C and NRZ).

This made it possible to stifle the biased reports on Mozambican railroads and ports and to substantiate the credibility of this route. The clients who are potential users of the port of Beira were contacted. This action made it possible to procure large offers for trade involving grain, tobacco, cotton and other bulk cargo.

For example, cotton exporters can save 400 Zimbabwean dollars per container by using the port of Beira instead of the South African ports.

The improvements required by the port of Beira are now almost finished, in the context of the programs established by the SADCC, and with technical and financial assistance from the Netherlands.

The dredging that has been done allowed the entrance channel to the port to reach its normal levels, making it possible for ships of 25,000 gross tons to enter. Lighted buoys were placed along the entire channel, making sailing possible at night.

A total of 10 tractors (Tugmaster Tractors) were purchased, as well as 30 couplings, each with a 32-ton capacity. This will afford more rapid handling of the ships and to the warehouses.

The port's cold-storage facility for citrus fruit, meat and fish has been completely rehabilitated, with new equipment.

The improvements in the lighting located in the port premises are in the completion phase.

Shorter Distance, Greater Earnings

From the contact that we made in Harare, we learned that Zimbabwe is saving its economy \$400 on each container that travels through Mozambique (Beira-Machipanda line). From Harare to the port of Beira, it is only 5.2 kilometers, and this is unquestionably the most economical and shortest route to the sea, taking this country's capital as a point of departure and commercial capital. From Harare to the Cape (South Africa), it is 2,700 kilometers; and to the Transvaal border, 720 kilometers.

Moreover, when we cite the distances from Harare to Beira and from Harare to the Cape and the Transvaal border, we wish to make it understood that the distance factor is a deciding one for purposes of paying tariffs on goods. The Mozambican rates are attractive to Zimbabwe for using the port of Beira.

The security factor on the Beira-Machipanda route is not present, and the economic importance of the Zimbabwe route is a fact that has already been acknowledged.

But now another problem has appeared: efficiency in the handling of the import and export cargo. High-ranking officials from the Central CFM admitted, "There must be some reason for this problem being posed," but they went on to say that, "Zimbabwe sent us a system for stowing cargo in the cars, and the way of covering it with tarpaulins. We found that after the first operations, there was success. Efficiency is now a reality in the Central CFM."

I also found that, from the standpoint of the company (NRZ), it is more profitable for it to use the South African ports and railroads, inasmuch as the distance is the determining factor for purposes of paying tariffs; which represents larger income. From the standpoint of Zimbabwe as a nation, it is more expensive owing to the distance to be covered, using Harare as a point of departure and commercial capital.

But there are several aspects that have been publicized very little in the Republic of Zimbabwe, particularly the real situation in the Mozambican nation, for example, the status of the Central CFM.

At the conclusion of a meeting that I held with the permanent secretary of the Zimbabwe Ministry of Transportation, engineer Vant Desai, he asked me when we would be eliminating the armed bandits. I told him that it was a difficult process, but one that could be accomplished, inasmuch as the battle involves the entire Mozambican people; telling him to wait for the news, for he would find in it the explanation responding to part of his question.

2909

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MOZAMBIQUE

ZAMBEZIA PROVINCE LOW SCHOOL ATTENDANCE

Maputo NOTICIAS in Portuguese 31 Jan 85 p 3

[Text] The degree of school attendance in Zambezia Province was relatively low in certain courses during the 1984 academic year, in comparison with the previous year; this was the final conclusion drawn from the work done by the 17th Provincial Coordinating Council of Education and Culture, which ended its meeting a few days ago.

The council meeting, devoted to an analysis of the educational and cultural activities in Zambezia last year, and to the prospects for activities during the 1985 academic year, took place under the guidance of the provincial director, Antonio Simoes. Heads of provincial services, district delegations, secondary school directors and educational workers in general took part.

According to the council's analysis, the academic performance last year did not attain the desired indexes, particularly in the districts which had suffered from major disturbances (the situation created by the armed bandits) during the first 3 months of the second semester, namely, Maganja da Costa, where 15 schools were destroyed and 5,368 students were left to themselves; Mocuba, with 27 schools destroyed, and a total of 5,547 students without classrooms; and Namacurra, with eight schools destroyed, and 1,662 students also affected. This situation was particularly detrimental to the first grade courses, which had a total of 11,942 pupils in all schools.

In the districts of Chinde, Maganja da Costa, Mocuba, Namacurra and Quelimane, and the provincial capital alone, there were 50,223 pupils enrolled in the first grade courses, with 19,760 passing the course; while in the second grade course, 34,228 were enrolled, of whom 17,237 pupils passed. In the third grade course, there were 21,063 enrolled, of whom 8,887 were promoted; in the fourth grade, there were 13,753, with 5,584 passing; in the fifth grade, there were 5,680 enrolled, with 2,424 passing; while in the sixth grade, 3,908 were enrolled with 2,006 passing. As may be observed, this is the status of the degree of school attendance in primary education.

In general secondary education, for the seventh, eighth and ninth grades, at the beginning of the year there were 1,452 students enrolled for the daily shift, with an average of 64.1 percent passing; in basic technical education,

on the first, second and third year levels, of the 783 students enrolled, the degree of passing was 74.4 percent. The night-time general secondary education was marked by having 67.8 percent passing out of the 894 students initially enrolled.

From one year to the next, adult literacy and education has also shown a rather low degree of utilization and an increasing dropout rate. The overall data in the aforementioned districts show 19.9 percent (first and second years), and 20.5 percent in the fifth year of adult education.

The Coordinating Council for Education of Zambezia, in analyzing the reasons for the low level of school utilization throughout last year, concluded that in addition to the enemy situation, this was fostered by the teaching staffs' low level of training, their late arrival at their work stations, late reception and difficulties in sending instructional materials to the districts, among other causes.

During the meeting, three task forces were set up, which dealt with the study of the documents, the DPEC [Provincial Educational and Cultural Directorate] report, the resolution on the central state plan and program of activities, the ministerial instructions on the classification of schools, centers and districts, the resolution of the 11th National Coordinating Council on Patriotic Education, the resolution on school production, criteria and methodology on the classification of schools of technical education and the study of the orientation and school tasks for the current academic year, among others.

During the plenary session, the director of education in Zambezia urged the participants to have the physical education instructors in the primary schools coordinate their work with those of the secondary schools, because the latter have vast knowledge of the methodology typical of physical education. Later, Antonio Simoes remarked that, "The plan and goals established centrally must constitute a subject for discussion by the rank and file, so as to allow for the implementation thereof depending on the concrete conditions in each area."

The work of the council concluded with a visit by the participants to the patriotic education room of the 25 September School, where they had an opportunity to gain experience concerning how it should be organized and with which types of materials.

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MOZAMBIQUE

BRIEFS

GAS EXPLORATION PROJECT--Officials of the Norwegian (Narkonsult) Enterprise have been collecting technical material and financial information in preparation for a project to explore the Buzi and Pande gas fields in Inhambane and Sofala Provinces. The project, sponsored by the Norwegian Agency for International Development, could become part of the Southern African Development Coordination Conference, a source with the Ministry of Mineral Resources said. The source added that the project could replace 70 percent of the oil and its byproducts consumed in the central and southern areas of the country. According to DIARIO DE MOCAMBIQUE newspaper, which cited the source, the project involves building a Pande-Maputo pipeline and a pilot station in Beira to begin operation in 1987. The cost of the project for the exploration of natural gas in Pande and Buzi is estimated at \$300 million. [Text] [Maputo Domestic Service in Portuguese 1700 GMT 7 Mar 85 MB]

FRENCH AID--France has placed fr100 million at Mozambique's disposal to rehabilitate light industry and acquire equipment for private business. The aid will benefit firms producing enamel items in Beira and plastic footwear in Quelimane, Zambezia Province. France will provide raw material to the enamel factory for 3 years and to the plastic footwear factory for 2 years. [Text] [Maputo Domestic Service in Portuguese 0400 GMT 8 Mar 85 MB]

MILITARY REGISTRATION IN TETE--The cadres at the Tete Province Recruiting Center are planning campaigns to mobilize and educate the people in various neighborhoods of the city of Tete with a view to the defense of the fatherland and the need for the young men born in 1968 to register for compulsory military service. A large number of young men have already registered. In the Josina Machel neighborhood in the city of Tete, the Tete Province Recruiting Center cadres have informed the people that the defense of the fatherland is a duty for each citizen of Mozambique, and that the young people in particular play an important role in the establishment of peace and eliminating armed banditry. They explained that all the young men reaching the age of 17 this year can be registered for compulsory military service during the period ending next March. Others, who were unable to register in preceding years, should present proper justification so that they can be registered. During the meeting with the residents of the neighborhood, the audience was shown a war film produced by the United States called "The Passage." The campaign to mobilize and educate the people concerning the defense of the fatherland and the need for young people to register for compulsory military service will cover still other sectors of the city of Tete. To date, many young men have registered for compulsory military service. [Text] [Maputo NOTICIAS in Portuguese 22 Jan 85 p 3] 5157

SOVIET COAL EXTRACTION PROJECT--Soviet specialists have started to devise two projects for mining 3.5 million tons of coal from the Moatize deposit in Tete Province. In the same area, the construction work has already begun on a coal enrichment factory, based on credit granted to Mozambique by the USSR. The news was announced by the ADN agency in the German Democratic Republic, in an article on the cooperation between Mozambique and the Soviet Union last year, which it claims to have increased. Also according to that source, Mozambique approved several agreements for cooperation with the USSR last year. [Text] [Beira DIARIO DE MOZAMBIQUE in Portuguese 18 Jan 85 p 16] 2909

NEW FISH PRICES IN TETE--New prices for fish in Tete Province were decided upon by the Directorate of Industry and Power, and will be put into effect in early January of this year. The new prices were received with pleasure by the fishermen, who view in this measure a fair compensation for their labor. The sales price of "pende" fish to the public, when fresh, was listed at 65.00 meticals; and, when dried, at 165.00 meticals per kilogram. Furthermore, the per kilogram price of sardines caught in the lake of Cahora Bassa was listed at 125.00 meticals. The fish production in Tete Province has been limited by the lack of salt for drying it and of cooling facilities for preserving it. As the sector's leadership authorities, who met recently, observed, the small-scale fishermen working on individual initiative have not provided the state enterprises with all their production, because the latter are not giving them exchange the food, clothing and other consumer goods that they need. Many fishermen refuse to take money in exchange for the fish. At the beginning of this year, the director of industry and power in Tete met with the fisherman and listened to their demands. [Text] [Maputo NOTICIAS in Portuguese 5 Feb 85 p 3] 2909

SOVIET JOURNALIST DISCUSSES VISIT--A Soviet journalist who visited our country for a week last year, collecting information on the life of the Mozambican people described his impressions in Moscow, during a lecture sponsored by the "National Learning Association," consisting of individuals interested in general knowledge. Anatoliy Tkatchenko, a journalist with NOVOSTI and a doctoral candidate in economics, discussed the Mozambican people's struggle for economic, social and cultural progress, citing the difficulties that they encountered owing to the burdensome colonial legacy and the imperialist maneuvers in the area of internal destabilization activities. The journalist said that the government has its sovereignty guaranteed by the great popular masses who are determined to advance along the route that they have chosen. The lecturer was in Mozambique last year at the invitation of our newspaper, and on that occasion gained the impressions in question. [Text] [Maputo NOTICIAS in Portuguese 2 Feb 85 p 2] 2909

CSO: 3442/179

NAMIBIA

SOUTH AFRICAN INPUT INTO KUDU GAS FIELD DEVELOPMENT

Frankfurt/Main FRANKFURTER ZEITUNG/BLICK DURCH DIE WIRTSCHAFT in German
31 Jan 85 p 2

[Article: "Natural Gas Deal Favors Namibia?: The Kudu Gas Field is Being Examined More Closely: Studies on Transport and Industrial Facilities"]

[Text] Durban--The nationalized South African Southern Oil Exploration Company (SOEKOR) has announced that the government is prepared to test, through a private company, the possibility of exploiting the Kudu natural gas field, located some 1200 km out from the mouth of the Orange River, on the continental shelf off the coast of Namibia. Both the director of SOEKOR and a spokesman for the Ministry of Foreign Affairs confirm that the gas reserves, which were discovered in 1974 by the U.S. company Chevron and where exploitation was deferred because of the uncertainty of political developments in Namibia, appear to be one of the most important fields in the world and that three additional drillings must be made in order to determine more precisely its size.

The gas would be transported to the Cape Town area and there converted to fuel. The construction of another power plant in the Cape Province is also being considered. The spokesmen said that the return from this transaction would benefit Namibia, not South Africa. It was not announced who is to prepare the studies of economic feasibility, nor who is to be in charge of exploiting the field. It is presumed in banking circles that primarily French and American firms would be interested in such a plan.

The studies on the economic feasibility of exploiting and utilizing the natural gas reserves off of Mossel Bay (see the 7 December 1984 issue) were assigned in two parts. Exploratory work on the continental shelf 130 km off the coast at a depth of 100 meters was offered to the British firm John Brown of the Clyde together with Engineering Management Services, a subsidiary of Murray and Roberts, a South African construction combine, which will test in particular the laying of an underwater pipeline to the mainland. The studies on the economic feasibility of land facilities (refinery, chemical converter) will be prepared by the American firm Foster Wheeler together with the South African firm Edward L. Bateman.

NAMIBIA

COMMANDER NAKALEMBA TELLS OF SWAPO'S TRAINING, ACTIVITIES

Windhoek WINDHOEK OBSERVER in English 16 Feb 85 pp 1, 16

[Text]

A guerrilla commander whose group was destroyed in a fire fight, leaving him as the sole survivor, was brought into the main conference room of Army Headquarters at Bastion yesterday morning.

Blood still soaked through the bandages on the right foot of Joseph Nicodemus Nakalemba, 29.

As he was helped to his chair by Colonel As Kleynhans, of the Public Relations Department of the Armed Forces, Commandant du Plessis, a crack combat officer of Sector 10, held out his lighter to the insurgent who lit his first Lexington cigarette. He appeared a pleasant, open-faced young man who was trained as a political commissar at *Usbekistan* in Soviet Russia, but who, before leaving there after a spell of two years for instruction in what he called 'scientific communism', had been trained as a SWAPO fighter.

The guerrilla was brought in shortly after Brigadier Louw, the Chief of Staff, had given a briefing on the latest reports concerning the annual traditional attempt by

SWAPO insurgents to infiltrate areas south of the Ovambo-speaking region. (Report elsewhere).

In an almost 90 minute interview, at which reporters were at liberty to put all sorts of questions to Mr Nakalemba, the guerrilla showed himself as a somewhat inarticulate man, but of extremely pleasant disposition who said that his reason for leaving South West Africa could be ascribed to 'abduction' but he did allow himself to undergo training and to fight for what he called changes in South West Africa, changes as he put it, to the structure of the country.

He admitted during the course of the near 90-minute conference that he was one of the guerrillas who crossed the

Etosha Flats in February 1983 on a mission which ended at the farm *Vergenoeg*, bordering the Etosha National Park. There, on a Sunday afternoon two South African soldiers having a sunbath at a holiday bungalow of the hunting farm, were machinegunned by an insurgent who suddenly appeared in front of them.

Mr Nakalemba said that although he was a part of that group heading for *Vergenoeg*, they split up and he was one of those who made his way back to the north.

He told the assembly of reporters, radiomen and television crews, that he was detailed recently to come down from bases inside of Angola with a specific mis-

sion - to blow up telephone lines, and thereafter to return to Angola to base, to report back and to obtain further instructions.

His groups consisted of eight men, commanded by him. They carried no anti-vehicle mines but were armed with submachineguns, hand grenades and explosives.

Originally they formed part of a large group which broke up in the Angolan village of Chitumba.

At this stage of his story the guerrilla became somewhat flustered and could not make himself clear as to whether in fact there had been friction among the group of 50. He did make it clear that some of them felt that to ensure a greater chance of survival they should split up in smaller groups, and that was what happened.

He was questioned at length and said in response to these questions that SWAPO guerrillas were provided with excellent intelligence. They were aware of the fact that by crossing into the Ovambo-speaking region from Angola they would run into a mechanised force.

Opening his hands with upturned palms, he shrugged and said that despite this knowledge of being destined to encounter such a force, the groups of infiltrators went ahead after being detailed to

carry out their assignments and to deploy.

It was the political leadership of SWAPO which had sent him to the Soviet Union where his instruction was purely a political one. He was assigned with the task when he returned from Russia in August 1983 to carry out work in the ranks of the youth. In other words his job was recruitment, and of carrying over the SWAPO message, which he said, had to be a powerful message in order to attract support.

He was still a SWAPO, but now in the hands of his captors. What he could say, Mr Nakalemba said when asked, was that he had come to realise that a peaceful solution was the answer and although he agreed that SWAPO alone could not be the sole and authentic voice in such a process, he did hold the opinion that the insurgency war was having an influence on the political decision-making of the country.

At times the guerrilla was hesitant and he spoke both in English and in Afrikaans but his command of these languages was not fluent, and quite often either Commandant du Plessis or Colonel Kleynhans had to intervene to put questions to him, and carefully explaining what the reporters wanted to know.

He understood the officers better than the reporters and responded in a more positive

sense in his replies once the officer had explained matters to him.

He could not say much about UNITA, but described the movement as a guerrilla movement aiming at replacing the government in Angola. He was not aware of active SWAPO enlistment against UNITA, as a supplementary force for example to FAPLA, but he was aware of it that units of SWAPO guarded bases against possible UNITA attacks.

Asked if his colleagues in the war camps and bases of SWAPO in Angola still believed that they could win the war militarily, he became unsure and reflected for some time. Then he remarked that SWAPO did not plan to withdraw, but he confessed that he doubted that SWAPO could win the war. Yet, even with a SWAPO military defeat as the upshot of the war, he still maintained that SWAPO's war did have an influence on political issues in South West Africa.

He personally liked the Angolan people but did not believe that SWAPO as a whole had a too close association with Luanda.

Asked about United Nations Security Council Resolution 435, he said all he could say about that resolution was that it was closely connected with what he called the history of South West Africa.

CSO: 3400/716

NAMIBIA

BRIGADIER LOUW DESCRIBES INFILTRATION EFFORT

Windhoek WINDHOEK OBSERVER in English 16 Feb 85 p 3

[Text]

In a statement at a news conference yesterday morning Brigadier Johan Louw, the Chief of Staff (Operations), said that three insurgency groups of seven men each had tried in recent days to infiltrate the farming areas of South West Africa in the north. All three groups were totally destroyed, he said.

Brigadier Louw announced the death of two members of his own forces, but declined to release their names for, he said, the decision to keep their identities a secret was prompted by the safety factor involved for the families of the two men.

Asked if the two soldiers were black or white, he said both were black.

In his statement Brigadier Louw said that since the last news release on February 6 of this year, his forces had killed a further 30 insurgents, in various contacts, bringing the total to 130 for 1985. The successes of his forces were the highest ever when compared with that of the corresponding periods in

previous years. The successes could be ascribed to the ability of the Armed Forces to adjust to changing conditions and to involve the civilian population in an ever-greater degree in the struggle against SWAPO's insurgency war.

Brigadier Louw said that as in the past SWAPO was again following a reasonably stereo-typed action in its infiltrations. Prevailing conditions of weather were to the advantage of the infiltrators for enough water resources were available to them and rain was wiping out their tracks. Yet, despite the advantageous conditions to the insurgents, three groups of seven men each had tried to infiltrate the farming areas and were obliterated in the process.

He said it was expected that single groups of insurgents would still attempt to find their way into the farming areas but the Armed Forces and other units involved in the counter-insurgency war were ready for any contingency.

Shot and killed among the SWAPO fighters in the past week were four commanders of SWAPO's Special Unit, also known as *Typhoon*, and an engineer of SWAPO's CB Detachment.

The combat names of these men were *Bybel*, *Ndenga*, *Matsi*, *Ikombo*, *Tutu*, and *Johannes Bom*.

A substantial amount of insurgency equipment had been captured since the start of the infiltrations and Brigadier Louw listed the equipment as follows:

- 135 submachineguns
- 54 machineguns
- 9 RPG-7 rocket launchers
- 82 RPG-7 rockets
- 201 mortar bombs
- 7 mortar launchers
- 224 rifle grenades
- 1 rubber dinghy
- 22 anti-vehicle mines
- 64 anti-personnel mines
- 79 hand grenades
- 109 kg of explosives

Brigadier Louw said that during the night of February 11 SWAPO at-

tacked with mortar bombs a hamlet in the vicinity of Ngwediva in the centre of the Ovambo-speaking region. There were members of the Armed Forces in the area, but the bombs caused injury only to civilians, and four people, one a child, were wounded.

There also occurred two incidents in the war zone in which cattle were killed after detonating anti-personnel mines of Russian origin. In one of these incidents, Brigadier Louw said, a herdsman lost a leg when an anti-personnel mine was detonated by the cattle.

Asked about the rubber dinghy, one of the officers replied that it was used to cross a shallow river in the south of Angola.

Brigadier Louw explained to reporters that it was his impression that the insurgents were younger than in the past and that

they lacked the same level of fighting ability of the former members of SWAPO's Special Unit, also known as *Typhoon*.

Either one should ascribe this to extermination of the older SWAPO fighters in that special unit by his forces, or in the alternative, that this lower level in fighting ability was also to be ascribed to a practice of pushing men directly from training bases into the combat units.

He said that the Special Unit was an elite group, but he would not say what the strength in numbers was of the units now attempting to infiltrate the country from the deep south of Angola. His intelligence services had a very fair and correct assessment of the strength of the infiltrators but for security reasons he declined to comment on that.

NAMIBIA

BRIEFS

SWAPO 'INSURGENTS' KILLED--Windhoek, 7 March, SAPA--Security forces in northern SWA/Namibia have shot dead 12 SWAPO insurgents in the past week, bringing to 177 the number of insurgents killed this year, the SWA Territory Force [SWAFT] said in Windhoek today. There were no security force casualties. The statement said insurgents attacked a kraal at Ondobe, in Ovambo, with AK47 gunfire and a rifle grenade on Sunday, killing a horse and two goats. On the same day, a 13-year-old boy of Okatope lost the fingers of his left hand when a Soviet-made detonator with which he was playing exploded. Last Friday, insurgents using between four and five kilograms of explosives tried to sabotage the water supplies, the SWAFT said. [Text] [Johannesburg SAPA in English 1120 GMT 7 Mar 85 MB]

INDEPENDENCE ISSUE--The chairman of the Democratic Turnhalle Alliance, Mr Dirk Mudge, says South-West Africa is irrevocably on a road to independence. Addressing a conference of the Afrikaner Studentebond [Afrikaans Students Organization] in Johannesburg, he said that the inhabitants of the territory had to accept that South Africa would be withdrawing from South-West Africa at one or another stage. Mr Mudge said that it would be South-West Africans who would basically ensure the future and independence of the territory. Also speaking at the conference, the leader of the SWAPO-Democrats, Mr Andreas Shipanga, said the question of South-West Africa had repercussions for the territory itself, for South Africa, and for the world at large. He said that the problem of South-West Africa was that it remained a colony, the only colony in Africa, and it was humiliating to live in a colony. [Text] [Johannesburg Domestic Service in English 1900 GMT 1 Mar 85]

CSO: 3400/704

NIGER

BRIEFS

PREFECT TO VISIT NIGERIA--Lieutenant Colonel (Mahamane Djerma Adamo), prefect of Zinder division, is expected in Kaduna, Nigeria, today for a working visit. The prefect, accompanied by a high-level delegation, will hold a working session in Kaduna within the framework of the (?friendly) relations existing between the two countries. [Text] [Niamey Domestic Service in French 0600 GMT 21 Feb 85 AB]

CSO: 3419/290

NIGERIA

98 DEATH SENTENCES FOR ROBBERY, FIREARMS VIOLATIONS

AB151420 Lagos NAN in English 1335 GMT 15 Feb 85

[Text] Lagos, 15 Feb (NAN)--Armed robbery and firearms tribunals in nine states disposed of 144 cases between May and December 1984, in which 98 persons were condemned to death, an examination of records by the NEWS AGENCY OF NIGERIA (NAN), has shown.

Lagos tops the list with 69 cases disposed of and 59 persons sentenced to death, followed by Kano with 13 cases and 19 persons sentenced to death. Other states are Benue, with six cases and three condemned; River, 81 cases and six condemned; Kaduna, eight cases and four condemned; Sokoto, five cases and four condemned; Bauchi, six cases and three condemned; Plateau, 12 cases and 16 [as received] condemned; and Yola, two cases without anyone being condemned. Seventy-seven of the accused persons were discharged and acquitted as follows: Lagos, 45; Rivers, 15; Benue, nine; Kano, six; and Kaduna, two.

The chairman of the tribunal in Kano, Mr Justice Raphael Rowland, told NAN that the robbery and firearms tribunals had led to a reduction in the incidence of armed robbery in some states, saying that this was enough to justify their existence. He attributed the reduction in robbery incidence in Kano State to the prompt attention his tribunal gave to cases and the quick confirmation of sentences by the state military governor. The tribunal chairman blamed the incidence of robbery on what he called the materialistic attitude of some people, who he said, were hell-bent on getting rich overnight and stressed the need for good parental upbringing.

The chairman of the Benue Armed Robbery and Firearms Tribunal said that the police should be more thorough in their investigations to make the work of the tribunals easier.

CSO: 3400/580

NIGERIA

FMG URGED TO ACCEPT CRITICISM IN GOOD FAITH

AB201000 Lagos NAN in English 1330 GMT 19 Feb 85

[Text] Lagos, 19 Feb (NAN)---The former minister of justice and attorney-general of the federation, Chief Kehinde Sofola (SAN) [Senior Advocate of Nigeria], has urged the Federal Military Government to take criticisms of its [words indistinct] decrees and tribunals in good faith.

He said while launching the Nigerian Lawyers Benevolent Scheme on Victoria Island, Lagos, yesterday that lawyers, like other interest groups, tried to help the government to succeed by offering suggestions and criticisms where necessary. He said that the government could not regard every criticism as confrontational, adding that every criticism or suggestions should be examined to determine its usefulness and significance.

Chief Sofola said that the Benevolent Scheme was (?opened) to cater for the future of Nigerian lawyers. He urged lawyers to make greater contributions to nation-building. "Go all out to help Nigeria. The country needs us," he said.

Also at the launching, the minister of justice and attorney-general of the federation, Mr Chike Ofodile, urged lawyers to accept criticism of their performance in the task of nation-building in good faith, saying: "Final judgment is in the hand of God."

The president of the Nigerian Bar Association, Mr Bola Ajibola, said that the country "is passing through a difficult time" and that the Benevolent Scheme would assist the lawyers in trying times.

The Nigerian Lawyers Benevolent Scheme is designed to cater for its members in case of illness, accidental death, loss of job, or other difficulties.

A minimum of 50 naira is to be contributed annually by lawyers, while the maximum benefit a member could get from the scheme is N10,000. The launching of the scheme was one of the activities organised to mark the 1985 Nigerian Law Week, which started on Sunday with a church service.

CSO: 3400/580

NIGERIA

INFORMATION REPORTED ON DOCTORS' STRIKE

Military, Police Hospitals Open

AB271405 Lagos Domestic Service in English 1200 GMT 27 Feb 85

[Text] All military and police medical institutions in the country are now open to the general public for emergency medical services. The director of the Army Medical Corps, Major General A. Rimi, announced this in a statement in Lagos. He said as at present, three hospitals in Lagos, Kaduna, and Zaria were manned by the military. The hospitals are also open to the general public for emergency services.

NAN Rounds Up Situation

AB221747 Lagos NAN in English 1658 GMT 22 Feb 85

[Text] Ikeja, 22 Feb (NAN)--Gov Gbolahan Mudasiru of Lagos today ordered the state Health Management Board [HMB] to start immediately the recruitment of both indigenous and expatriate doctors to fill the vacancy that might be created by striking doctors who preferred to leave the service of the state government. He also ordered that absentee doctors and those on duty but not attending to patients, be dismissed with immediate effect.

Gov Mudasiru gave the directives at the Massey Children's Hospital in Lagos during an unscheduled visit to six health institutions in Lagos. He said that it was improper for the doctors to hold the nation to ransom unnecessarily and expressed optimism that things would soon return to normal in the health care delivery sector. Gov Mudasiru also directed the state's commissioner for health, Dr Olusola Olude, to visit the Ikeja General Hospital this afternoon and forward a situation report to his office later today.

In Bendel, Gov Jeremiah Useni ordered medical directors in the teaching and specialist hospitals in Benin to forward situation reports in their respective hospitals to the commanding officer of the Military Base Hospital, Benin, until further notice. The governor also directed all sole administrators of local governments in the state to send similar reports on government hospitals in their areas to the secretary of the military government and head of service.

The Borno correspondent of the NEWS AGENCY OF NIGERIA (NAN) reports that all the doctors at the specialist and nursing homes in Maiduguri reported for duty in compliance with government directives. The state's commissioners for health, Hajia Fati-Zanna, expressed satisfaction with the action of the doctors. A source at the University of Maiduguri Teaching Hospital told NAN that doctors at the hospital did not participate in the strike since it started.

In Jos, only four of the resident doctors at the eye clinic of the University Teaching Hospital reported for duty. A NAN correspondent, who visited the hospital, said that only expatriate doctors and nurses were attending to patients. The governor, Navy Capt Samuel Atukum, who visited the hospital, directed the only senior doctor on duty to submit to his office the names of all doctors who failed to report for duties. He also ordered that all gates leading into the hospital be locked, and guarded by armed security agents.

In Zaria, NAN correspondent reports that all doctors at the general hospital reported for work. However, resident doctors at the Ahmadu Bello University Teaching Hospital did not report for duty. Some doctors were seen moving out of their quarters to beat the government deadline.

From Abeokuta, NAN correspondents report that doctors at the Aro Mental Hospital were carrying out their normal duties. At the General Hospital, Isaiye, only one expatriate doctor was seen attending to patients. The doctor, who refused to disclose his name, said that some doctors reported for duty earlier in the day but left for an unknown destination. According to the doctor, the order of the proscribed NMA [Nigerian Medical Association] calling for a general strike was not binding on him because he was not a member. Meanwhile, a statement from the governor's office today said that 120 deaths were recorded in public health institutions in the state 48 hours of the proscribed NMA-NARD [National Association of Resident Doctors] action in Ogun state. (sentence as received]

In Ilorin, none of the 137 doctors at the University of Ilorin Teaching Hospital reported for duty today. A NAN correspondent, who visited the hospital, reports that the doctors comprising 39 consultants, 53 resident doctors and 45 house officers were conspicuously absent. Meanwhile, about four lorry loads of policemen were seen stationed at the hospital's premises.

(?The NAN correspondent) in Owerri reports that all the doctors at the General Hospital were attending to patients. A senior medical officer in the hospital who would not want to be identified told NAN that "as far as this hospital is concerned there has been no disruption of services in any form."

In Port Harcourt, doctors at the University of Port Harcourt Teaching Hospital are yet to go back to work.

Hospital Declared 'Military Zone'

AB251653 Lagos NAN in English 1638 GMT 25 Feb 85

[Text] Lagos, 25 Feb (NAN)---The Lagos University Teaching Hospital was today declared a military zone to ensure its smooth administration.

Announcing this at a news conference, the military commandant of the hospital, Brig Morakinyo Ajao, said that professionals or academicians wishing to hold any meeting within the hospital's premises must obtain permission from the commandant 41 hours before the commencement of such a meeting. He said that news releases or interviews by members of staff of the hospital, either full time or part time, would not be tolerated under the new arrangement.

Brig Ajao said that although the privacy of every home would be respected, gatherings "for political reasons" would not be tolerated within the hospital premises. In addition, the taking of photographs within the hospital is forbidden except with the permission of the commandant. He said that religious discussions in public have also been outlawed.

Some NMA Leaders Arrested

AB041525 Lagos NAN in English 1515 GMT 4 Mar 85

[Text] Lagos, 4 Mar (NAN)---The Federal Government has given two weeks to dismissed medical doctors and chief medical consultants to re-apply for their jobs.

In an announcement in Lagos today at a meeting with representatives of some of the 25 professional health associations in the country, the minister of health, Dr Emmanuel Nsan, said that the applications, to be directed to the doctors' respective hospitals, would be "considered on their merit." He said that the ministry had already started a two-week recruitment of doctors and asked qualified medical doctors to forward their applications to the ministry.

Dr Nsan explained that the recruitment drive was to complement emergency services being rendered by members of the armed forces in specialist and teaching hospitals. According to him, the gesture being offered to the dismissed doctors "shows the extent of the government's magnanimity" in its determination to restore normalcy in the hospitals.

The minister expressed the government's appreciation and gratitude to the various organisations, professional bodies and religious groups which played mediatory roles since the crisis began. He said, however, that the Nigerian Medical Association [NMA] remained proscribed and asked doctors to take the necessary steps to "put their house in order first." Dr Nsan confirmed the arrest of some of the leaders of the proscribed NMA, but said that only security agents could comment or give reasons for their arrest.

Doctors Willing To Return

AB061810 Lagos NAN in English 1750 GMT 6 Mar 85

[Text] Lagos, 6 Mar (NAN)--The president of the proscribed Nigerian Medical Association (NMA), Dr Edwardson Akpabio, said yesterday in Lagos that striking doctors dismissed by the Federal Government were willing to return to work. Dr Akpabio said in a press statement that the doctors' change of mind stemmed from appeals by members of the public. "I personally think that this is what should be done now, in order to bring the crises and suffering to an end," Dr Akpabio said.

Dr Akpabio said that it was necessary for the Federal Government to "deproscribe" the NMA and NARD [National Association of Resident Doctors] so that "any pronouncement by doctors would not be running foul of the law." He urged the government to release, unconditionally, officers of the two banned associations so that they would be in a position to call-off the strike and ask doctors to return to work. He further asked for a guarantee from the government that none of the officials of the associations would be re-arrested or harassed.

Dr Akpabio called on the government to reverse or withdraw its sack order on doctors. Some of the dismissed doctors at the Lagos University Teaching Hospital have re-applied for their jobs, a top official of the hospital told the NEWS AGENCY OF NIGERIAN [NAN] today. The official, who did not give any figures, said that "the response received so far has been very encouraging." He explained that those seeking to get back to their jobs were only required to sign a register, adding that they were not expected to fulfill any conditions or enter into bonds. "We don't want to create any impression that we are forcing them to work. We also want to ensure that those that have responded to the call are given necessary protection," he said.

The official said that all the hospital's clinics were now fully open to the public and that normal services were being gradually restored.

Statement on Reemployment

AB082225 Lagos Domestic Service in English 2100 GMT 8 Mar 85

[Federal Military Government press release on terms for reemployment of dismissed doctors in public service; issued in Lagos on 8 March]

[Text] The attention of the Federal Military Government [FMG] has been drawn to many representations of well-meaning groups of Nigerians requesting the government to reconsider the issue of dismissed doctors. The government wishes to emphasize that the doctors had to be dismissed because, having participated in a nationwide industrial action, they failed to comply with the government's directive that they should resume normal work at a specified time; however, the government has decided that the dismissed doctors who wish to return to work may reapply. Their reemployment must be on terms which will leave them

in no doubt that they are commencing a new service which cannot be automatically merged with their old service.

The terms of reemployment of the striking doctors are as follows:

- A. Application for reappointment, which will be considered on its merit at the discretion of government, should be submitted before 18 March 1985.
- B. Security clearance.
- C. Reemployment on salary at the time of dismissal, subject to the same terms of contract or conditions of service at the time of dismissal as modified from time to time in future.
- D. Doctors to be of good behavior having regard to the following: Trade Dispute Essential Services Decree No 23 of 1976, which prohibits any act calculated to obstruct or disrupt the smooth operations of the hospitals, and liability to summary dismissal if involved in any strike or industrial action; the principle of "no work, no pay" in the Trade Dispute Amendment Decree No 54 of 1977; reemployment is entirely at the discretion of the government; employee understands that reemployment is strictly on the conditions stated above.

Any doctor who fails to apply for reemployment by 18 March 1985 will not be considered thereafter. Military governors will set up screening boards to review the reemployment of all doctors both for federal and state hospitals. The doctors for reemployment are to be considered under four categories as follows:

- A. consultants
- B. resident doctors
- C. house officers
- D. state doctors

Military governors will forward their recommendations to SHG [Supreme Headquarters] for final approval on or before 25 March 1985.

It will be recalled that on 21 February 1985, the government, among other measures, proscribed both the Nigerian Medical Association, NMA, and the Nigerian Association of Resident Doctors, NARD, and ordered the striking doctors to resume duty immediately and that any of them who failed to comply with the directives on 22 February 1985 should consider themselves dismissed. The NMA and NARD remain proscribed.

Decree Proscribing NMA, NARD

AB082125 Lagos Domestic Service in English 2100 GMT 8 Mar 85

[Text] A decree on the proscription of the Nigerian Medical Association [NMA] and the National Association of Resident Doctors [NARD] has been promulgated. It stipulates that no other association or trade union consisting of the same members as those of the proscribed association and no other associations having the same objectives shall be formed or registered until the revocation of the order. No person who immediately before the date of the proscription was an officer of any of the proscribed associations shall at any time, during which the decree remains in force, be an officer of any association of persons employed in the essential services affected by the provisions of the decree.

According to the decree, all property of the proscribed associations are to be forfeited to the Federal Military Government. Any person who holds any of such property shall within 14 days of the effective date of the decree deliver the property to the secretary of the Federal Government or notify him in writing of the place where the property may be recovered. The decree also stipulates that any person in possession of the certificates of registration of the proscribed associations should surrender them to the appropriate registration authority known as [name indistinct], Nigerian Medical Association and the National Association of Resident Doctors Proscription Order of 1985.

The decree takes effect from the 21st of last month.

CSO: 3400/502

NIGERIA

LNG PROJECT IN RIVERS STATE TO BE FINANCED

AB012146 Lagos NAN in English 1600 GMT 1 Mar 85

[Text] Lagos, 1 Mar (NAN)--Nigeria has set aside a specific quantity of its monthly oil production for financing part of the cost of the liquified natural gas (LNG) project in Finima, Rivers State, the minister of petroleum and energy, Prof Tam David-West said in Lagos today.

Prof David-West said at the inauguration of a 14-man LNG working committee that the government might increase the allocation which started in January. He said that the committee would sort out the modalities for the take-off of the LNG company. The minister also told the committee to determine those partners willing to participate in the project, adding that it was proper to involve potential partners in the planning stage.

Prof David-West said that although the LNG company would be a limited liability enterprise, the government had recommended that not more than three other partners should be allowed. He disclosed that the government had provided about 25 million naira for the resettlement of those displaced from Finima and that the re-allocation committee responsible for their resettlement and compensation had been reconstituted to include representative of the (?affected) families, local leaders and traditional (?rulers).

Prof David-West said that despite the increase in the oil supplied to Brazil, Nigeria had never exceeded its daily OPEC quota of 1.45 million barrels. He said that the purchase agreement both both countries was reviewed upward [word indistinct] more foreign exchange to pay for the industrial goods and spare parts it was buying from Brazil.

The chairman of the LNG working committee, Mr Gamaliel Onosode, said that the committee would do its best in formulating acceptable guidelines and called for relevant documents on the projects to facilitate the committee's job.

The committee includes representatives of Shell, ELF and Agip oil companies, which the minister described as potential partners in the project. The committee is expected to hold its inaugural meeting in two weeks' time.

The third National Development plan for the 1975-80 period had projected two LNG projects at Finima and Peterside in the Bonny local government area of Rivers State at a cost of N1.260 billion each. The Murtala/Obasanjo administration reduced the number to one to save costs.

CSO: 3400/580

NIGERIA

BRIEFS

JOINT EXERCISES WITH BRAZIL--Lagos, 15 February (NAN)--Rear Admiral Edson Ferraccic commanding officer of the Brazilian Task Group which is on a 4-day visit to Nigeria, yesterday in Lagos called for annual military exercises between the Brazilian and Nigerian Navies. Rear Admiral Ferraccic, who made the call during a courtesy visit to naval headquarters, said that such exercises would enable the two navies to gain from the experience of each other. He said that the Brazilian Navy would place at the disposal of their Nigerian counterpart its experience in hydrographic survey and related studies. The chief of naval logistics, Commodore Promise Fingesi, representing the chief of naval staff, Rear Admiral Augustus Aikhomu, said that details for joint military exercises between Nigeria and the Brazilian Navy were being worked out. Commodore Fingesi said that since the Nigerian Navy was growing, joint military exercises would make the two navies understand themselves better as they were countries sharing the South Atlantic Sea. Meanwhile officials of the two navies would hold talks today to discuss the proposal by the Brazilian group on joint exercises. [Text] [Lagos NAN in English 1340 GMT 15 Feb 85 AB]

ARREST OF 'TOP OFFICER'--A Kaduna magistrate court has ordered the police to accelerate the warrant of arrest of a top military officer, Lieutenant Colonel (Sanni Dayo Abie), allegedly connected with over 20,200 naira rice deal. At the resumed hearing of the case yesterday, the magistrate, Mallam Balarabe Dalhatu Mohamed, reminded the police that nobody is above the law. The magistrate had earlier given a similar order for the arrest of the military officer in response to a claim by a civilian, (Evelyn Davies), who complained that she gave 20,250 naira and 75 kobo to the officer in November last year for the procurement of bags of rice which were not supplied. (Evelyn Davies) and a chartered accountant, John Hassan, have been standing trial on a charge of cheating for collecting 9,000 naira under the pretense of procuring rice for a Kaduna-based trader, Alhaji (Hammadu Makama). (Evelyn Davies) and John Hassan have been granted bail in the sum of 600 naira each, one surety each in the same amount while further hearing in the case has been fixed for [the] 14th of next month. [Text] [Kaduna Domestic Service in English 1700 GMT 19 Feb 85 AB]

TAIWANESE APPEAL COURT DECISION--Lagos, 19 February (NAN)--Five Taiwanese, Wang Ching-yao, Lee Fav-shin, Lai Yee-shen, Huang Chien-ho and Wung Kuo-chin, who recently lost a battle for freedom from detention at a federal high court

in Lagos, have appealed against the judgment of the high court. In a five-ground appeal, their counsel, Mr Olisa Agbakoba, said that the trial judge erred in law by admitting a legal evidence and acting upon photo-copies of two detention orders exhibited by the respondents. He also said that the trial judge erred in law by holding that it was within the absolute discretion of the chief of staff, Supreme Headquarters, whether or not to review detention orders made by him not later than 3 months after the date of the detention orders. Mr Agbakoba further said that the judge erred in law in failing to find that the detention orders, being subsidiary legislation, required to be gazetted to make them valid instruments under the law. The counsel wants the court of appeal to set aside the judgment of the Federal High Court delivered on 8 February and to order the release of the detainees forthwith. No date was fixed for the hearing of the appeal. [Text] [Lagos NAN in English 1116 GMT 20 Feb 85 AB]

IMPRISONMENT FOR EX-EDUCATION OFFICIAL--The commissioner for education in the ousted civilian administration of Lagos State, Dr Tajudeen Olawale Idriss, was today sentenced to life imprisonment by the Lagos zone of the special military tribunal on the recovery of public property. He was found guilty on all the charges of corrupt enrichment, running private business and false declaration of assets. The tribunal ordered the convict to forfeit various amounts to the Federal Government totaling 9 million naira, as well as landed property. These include plots of land at Oregun Industrial Estate and Victoria Island, a BMW saloon car, a house in London and accounts in various banks in Switzerland and Britain. Delivering judgment, the chairman of the tribunal, Air Vice Marshal Muktar Mohamed, stated that the former commissioner through his various acquisitions had demonstrated selfishness, insensitivity and great obsession for wealth. He also remarked that Dr Idriss ought to be ashamed of himself in that he left the path of honor and selfless service and showed no sign of commitment to his office and his people. The chairman said that evidence before the tribunal had shown that most of the wealth of the convict were acquired through the commission he earned as a result of his collusion with a foreign company that illegally lifted express crude oil. He said that Dr Idriss and his foreign collaborators fraudulently devised ways of effecting the overlifting, thereby joining hands with foreigners to deplete the nation's economy. [Text] [Lagos Domestic Service in English 1500 GMT 21 Feb 85 AB]

FORMER KANO GOVERNOR SENTENCED--The Kaduna zone of the Special Military Tribunal on Recovery of Public Property has sentenced a former governor of Kano State, Alhaji Abdul Dawakin-Tofa, to 21 years imprisonment on a two-count charge of corruptly enriching himself to the tune of 265,000 naira. Alhaji Abdul was sentenced to 21 years on each of the counts but the sentences are to run concurrently. He is also to forfeit 265,000 naira to the Federal Government which he received from the managing director of Ashab Construction Company as gratification for the award of a 3.5 million naira contract for the building of the permanent site for the Kano State Television. Delivering judgment, the chairman, Brigadier Peter Ademokhai, said that the tribunal believed the evidence of Alhaji Salisu that he took 70,000 naira and 195,000 naira to the house of the former governor on two occasions. [Text] [Lagos Domestic Service in English 1500 GMT 1 Mar 85 AB]

TWO JOURNALISTS FREED--A reception has been planned for two freed Nigerian journalists, Messrs Tunde Thompson and Nduka Irabor at the Nigerian Union of Journalists, NUJ, Press Center, Victoria Island, Lagos, today. The two reporters, jailed under the provisions of Decree No 4, have been discharged after completing their 1 year's term each. Both journalists were released yesterday. [Text] [Lagos International Service in English 0830 GMT 4 Mar 85 AB]

CONGESTION AT PORT HARCOURT--Port Harcourt, 7 March (NAN)--Mr Gabriel Adeagbo, the director of eastern ports of the Nigeria Ports Authority (NPA), said yesterday that cargo congestion is building up at the Port Harcourt wharf. In a statement in Port Harcourt, Mr Adeagbo said that the congestion was caused by the increase of traffic into the port and the slow pace of taking delivery of the goods. "The build-up of these cargoes which are largely made up of industrial raw materials, has reached a very dangerous proportion," he said. He then directed that the cargoes be cleared by their owners immediately, as further delay was bound to adversely affect the nation's economy. Mr Adeagbo said that failure to respond to his directive would attract heavy surcharges in addition to other normal charges and rent. [Text] [Lagos NAN in English j155 GMT 7 Mar 85 AB]

AGREEMENT WITH WORLD BANK--Nigeria has signed a loan agreement for \$13 million with the World Bank. The agreement covers the World Bank's assistance toward the technical projects valued at \$17 million. The accord envisages the strengthening of the decisionmaking machinery of the Federal Ministries of Finance and National Planning as well as the Federal Office of Statistics. It is also aimed at improving the management information system and facilitating the implementation of the national development plan and the preparation of Nigeria's Fifth National Development Plan. The country's ambassador to the United States of America, Mr I.E. Olisemeka, signed the agreement on behalf of the Federal Government, while the vice president of the World Bank in charge of West Africa, Mr (Wilfred Taways) endorsed it for his organization.

CSO: 3400/579

SENEGAL

CHINA DONATES 2,000 TONS OF WHEAT

Dakar LE SOLEIL in French 6 Feb 85 p 6

[Article by Papa Boubacar Samb]

[Text] "The great battle of the hour, in fact, in the most highly developed countries and in the so-called underdeveloped countries alike, is unquestionably the fight to feed populations, rural as well as urban. In the Sahel, more precisely, in Senegal, the persistent drought only makes an already alarming situation more so."

That was what the Commissioner for Food Security said Monday morning at headquarters of SOMICOA [expansion unknown], as he accepted the 2,000 tons of wheat the People's Republic of China has just given our country.

Mr Liang Feng, Ambassador of the People's Republic of China, said that Senegal's untiring efforts to deal with the effects of the drought have yielded gratifying results, especially in the domain of increasing cereal-grain production, in construction for water management and in organizing support and sympathy with the nation's rural people. That, he added, has evoked the profound admiration of the People's Republic of China.

Geographical separation cannot keep our hearts from beating as one, Liang Feng went on. "We are brothers, sharing the same sorrows and joys."

The Food Security Commissioner responded in kind, recalling that our countries have had to and still have to stand up and defend similar points of view before the great international tribunals where the future of the under-developed countries are debated."

For several years, said the Commissioner, the countries called underdeveloped or "less advanced" have been coming to realize that the ills that beset them cannot be dealt with only within the rigid structure of North-South cooperation. This, he pointed out, explains the increasing importance attributed to horizontal cooperation, by which he meant South-South cooperation.

All of this was reflected in the ceremony of presentation and acceptance of the gift of 2,000 tons of wheat, on the one hand, and in the many cooperation and assistance agreements entered into by China and Senegal, on the other.

The Food Security Commissioner also pointed out that this gift is a major contribution from the Chinese government toward fighting the hunger that torments Senegal, and went on to express the gratitude, the sympathy, and the friendship the government and the people of Senegal feel toward their brother-people in the People's Republic of China.

6182

CSO: 3419/274

SIERRA LEONE

BRIEFS

FRG CONVERTS LOAN--A financial cooperation agreement, under which the FRG is going to convert development loans granted to Sierra Leone into grants, was signed Thursday morning in Freetown, it was learned from official sources. The agreement, which covers an amount of DM165 million (about 500 million French francs), was signed by the FRG ambassador in Freetown, Christian Nakonz [name as received], and by Abdulai Conteh, Sierra Leone minister of finance. In a communique issued after the signing ceremony, Mr Nakonz said his country has up to now converted financial agreements signed with 22 developing countries into grants. The total amount involved is 4.105 marks. [figure as received] [Text] [Paris AFP in French 0828 GMT 8 Mar 85 AB]

CSO: 3419/314

SOUTH AFRICA

EDITORIAL ON U.S. OFFER OF MILITARY AID TO MOZAMBIQUE

Cape Town DIE BURGER in Afrikaans 16 Jan 85 p 14

[Text] The Reagan administration recently made known its intention to give military aid to Mozambique. This is an entirely new and very meaningful message from Washington.

To be sure, the intended action is subject to approval by the American Congress, where it may find opposition. The fact is, however, that the Reagan administration has declared straightforwardly that it wants to give military aid to Mozambique, even if it is on a limited scale.

America did not spell out why it wants to do this. On the one hand this can be seen as just an intensified attempt by America to help President Samora Machel in his struggle against the RENAMO resistance movement, a struggle already worsened for him by the world. In a larger content the decision can be looked at as an American effort to distance Marxist Mozambique from the orbit of Moscow and its associates.

Whatever America's motives, it can only be hoped that this will not mean great military involvement. South Africa and many of its co-African countries just do not want Africa to become the playground of the super powers. They have always shown they prefer solving their own problems without outside military intervention.

However, America as well as other Western powers has an important role to play. They can, for instance, contribute economically to stability and development in Mozambique and other South African countries.

If America concentrates on this kind of involvement, it could help to develop to its full potential the extremely important treaty of Nkomati, concluded last year between South Africa and Mozambique to the great surprise of many countries. This could not happen until now, amongst other reasons, because of the lingering civil war between the governing FRELIMO and RENAMO and the subsequent lack of trust in Mozambique as a safe area of investment.

On its part, South Africa is always trying under difficult circumstances to defuse the explosive situation in Mozambique. This, of course, is not easy. The advantages that Mozambique and South Africa, and indeed all of Southern Africa, can get out of the successful application of the treaty make it necessary that these attempts be continued and intensified. All help in this regard is welcome.

12855

CSO: 3401/88

SOUTH AFRICA

REAGAN STATE OF UNION SPEECH ASSESSED

Johannesburg RAPPORT in Afrikaans 10 Feb 85 p 14

[Editorial: "New Thoughts?"]

[Text] In his annual State of the Union speech before Congress, President Reagan spoke very strongly in favor of freedom of the individual -- and against the oppression of people, especially where violence is used.

He said, among other things: "We declare... once again to our fellow citizens of the world: freedom is not the sole right of a chosen minority..."

What he said is being interpreted as a position of principle to justify and endorse his foreign policy. This can be countered by saying that many other people have also expressed those sentiments already, and that President Reagan felt it necessary to repeat it, among other things because of the campaign, for example, being waged at the moment in the United States by certain groups against South Africa.

But that part of his speech included an important element which is usually not touched by advocates of individual freedom. He also pleaded for economic freedom and prosperity for all.

This is an important aspect which is largely overlooked by the leaders of the richest industrial countries in the world. Besides, those people shrink from the responsibility of the economic uplifting of people in backward countries of the Third World. It is because of those demands which will be made on the industrial countries, that the leaders of those countries hardly want to talk about the so-called New International Economic Order, which Third World leaders are advocating.

As far as South Africa is concerned, the economic lag and the problems involved in having the country's Third World segment meet the demands a modern economy makes on people, are among other things at the base of the political agitation by blacks.

However, many senseless solutions are being prescribed for South Africa by people who do not want to see the worldwide problem. We are not accusing President Reagan of that, but we sincerely hope that his emphasis on economic freedom may perhaps usher in a shift in thinking about the real problems of South Africa.

SOUTH AFRICA

MILITARY PERSONNEL INCIDENT SOURS RELATIONS WITH CISKEI

Bloemfontein DIE VOLKSBLAD in Afrikaans 23 Jan 85, p 14

[Editorial: "Ciskei Remains Restless"]

[Text] Ciskei is not experiencing an excess of stability and peace under President Lennox Sebe. They have just learned that the cabinet has gone through another shuffle... the twelfth in a period of 3 years. Moreover, family disputes, plots and rumors of coup d'etats have caused some members of the president's family to end up behind bars and this country has gained the reputation of recruiting people for high positions and then dismissing them again in a haphazard manner.

The cause for the latest cabinet shuffle was the death of two Ciskeian soldiers in two different military bases in December. President Sebe announced that he discovered irregularities which forced him to at least replace and take measures against certain South African officers who were sent on a tour of duty to his country's army.

Of course no judgment can be passed on the merits of this incident at this time, and neither on the accusations of lack of discipline. There will have to be an appropriate investigation and a trial.

However, the actions on the part of the Ciskeian government and its demands in connection with the incident are being regarded by the South African government as a transgression of not only international law, but also of the bilateral agreement between these countries. This has led the government to immediately withdraw all members of the South African army who are now serving in Ciskei. Presumably they number less than 50.

This means that the somewhat peculiar relations between the two governments reached a low point again when President Sebe was lying in the East London hospital. In 1984, when there were some hard feelings over Ciskei's request for more financial aid, a Ciskeian army contingent did nevertheless participate in actions against SWAPO in the operational area.

The economic dependence of this unpredictable state of South Africa should prevail as an element of rationality restoring relations closer to a normal level.

SOUTH AFRICA

AMBASSADOR'S SPEECH ON BRITISH OPPOSITION TO SANCTIONS

Cape Town DIE BURGER in Afrikaans 11 Jan 85 p 2

[Text] Because of the economic ties between Britain and South Africa, a disinvestment crusade will not find acceptance in that country. That is what Dr Denis Worrall, the South African Ambassador in Britain, said to DIE BURGER yesterday. He spoke at the opening of the Cape Town subsidiary of Wiggins Teape, a British paper manufacturing company. He said that attempts are made in Britain to stir up the divestiture crusade against South Africa, but this will definitely not find acceptance.

At the moment there are certain factors in America which are not present in Britain. First, there are the organized demonstrations against South Africa, which don't exist in Britain.

Dependent

Second, there are no black leaders there who want to advance their personal ambitions. The third and most important factor is that trade between South Africa and Britain is of such a healthy nature that this will not succeed.

About 250,000 British job opportunities are dependent upon trade with South Africa and about 10 percent of British foreign investments are made in South Africa.

Whether the crusade later will sweep into Britain depends on what happens in America. Such a crusade had been conducted in Britain about six years ago, but it failed.

Interest

Moreover, it is the point of view of the present British government that sanctions don't work. Trade increased in the last few years by approximately 26 percent. At present there are many prominent people in Britain who just wouldn't want to hear about it, said Dr Worrall. In his speech at the inauguration he said that the two countries enjoy especially good trade relations at the moment. Many people in Britain take great interest in South Africa, because they have extensive interests here.

Advantageous

There are many people in Britain who would like the British government to recognize publicly the positive change in South Africa and Southern Africa.

The impression one gets is that businessmen in Britain like to deal with South Africa and want to be able to, because according to them South Africa is the only country in Africa that is profitable to invest in.

12855

CSO: 3401/88

SOUTH AFRICA

POSSIBILITY OF SECRET TALKS WITH ANC EXCLUDED

Johannesburg DIE TRANSVALER in Afrikaans 8 Jan 85 p 12

[Editorial: "SA and the ANC"]

[Text] It is good that the state president, Mr P. W. Botha, summarily and unambiguously dealt a blow to speculation concerning secret negotiations between South Africa and the banned African National Congress.

However much South Africa would like to see a settlement that includes its black people, it is unthinkable that in the process it will sit down at the conference table with an organization that has up to now been connected with violence, terrorism and intimidation in order to achieve its communist-inspired goals.

It is under the leadership of Mr Botha that a process has been put into effect in South Africa to make peaceful coexistence possible through negotiation. This process has already resulted in a new constitution for the republic and more meaningful participation for coloreds and Indians in governing the country.

A cabinet committee is now also looking into ways in which the political aspirations of urban blacks can be accommodated--all within the framework of evolutionary development.

In this process there is no room for the African National Congress in its present form.

We can understand that the organization has a growing need to regain, by means of some sort of gesture, its lost esteem--especially after Nkomati, the successes achieved by South African security forces against ANC terrorist bands and the fact that there are signs of flagging support for the ANC among blacks themselves.

But--as the state president spelled out unambiguously--deliberation with South Africa is out of the question as long as the ANC does not turn its back on the use of violence. And because of the hold that communists have on the organization, it is highly unlikely that such a thing is possible.

Insinuations that South Africa is more accessible to the ANC and that it is even secretly conducting negotiations with the organization can only be to the advantage of the ANC (and the PAC) and result in confusion among our black population groups.

SOUTH AFRICA

AFRIKANERS ADVISED TO RENOUNCE PARTIALITY

Johannesburg RAPPORT in Afrikaans 27 Jan 85 p 16

[Article by Willem de Klerk: "If Afrikaners Stand on the Wrong Foot"]

[Text] Last week I went around to talk with a couple of prominent Afrikaners. I also received a virulent letter dealing harshly with National Party politicians and newspaper commentaries.

The conversations and the letter voiced the following opinion: there is too much one-sided talk about changes, compromises, a broad nationalism; too little is being said (and written) about the old ideals of Afrikanership.

Why do we hear so little about Afrikaner identity, our national interests, the future and self-preservation of the Afrikaner?

The other side...Afrikanership and Afrikaner pride...is being victimized too much.

Rights

No, there is not another side. There is only one coin with two sides, but it is the same coin.

1. One side of this coin says that the Afrikaner nation is an identifiable group in South Africa.

This is an indigenous nation fighting hard internally and externally for its own preservation, its language, its political rights, its culture and its outlook on life.

This Afrikaner nation is jealously set upon defending its interests. This is because, like many other national groups it is not willing to lie down or to be dissolved into a "South African melting pot."

I think that is clear and everybody knows this at home and abroad. Afrikaners need not hide this or make excuses for it.

Much has been written about this (and I have done so too, and nonmaligning readers will know me); moreover, much has been said about this (and even the president has given a good account of himself on this matter).

Shared

2. The other side of the coin says that the Afrikaner nation can forget all the dreams it has dreamed about itself if it stands on the wrong foot. People cannot buy bread with hope.

If you want to establish Afrikanership in South Africa at the expense of other groups, you will be bringing about the downfall of the Afrikaner nation.

If you want to promote Afrikanership in South Africa by means of fomenting confrontation with other groups, then Afrikaners will be devoured in the confrontation.

If you want to build Afrikanership in South Africa through political domination of others, through isolation and exclusivity, a series of legal barriers, the arrogance of discrimination, then you are an accessory to the burial of the Afrikaner nation.

It is not true that the head side of the coin is Afrikaner and the tail side the other. This is not just the Afrikaner's fatherland, his economy, his politics. These things are shared and must be shared by everybody in this country.

Necessary

I am dwelling so much on this side of the coin because too many Afrikaners are still living in the fools' paradise where they believe that the Afrikaners are the axle around which the wheel turns in South Africa.

It is not being one-sided by directing the spotlight on this side of the coin. This is an absolute necessity.

The Afrikaner nation can exist, continue to exist and maintain a voice for itself only if it sets its foot in this direction:

By building upon the quality of Afrikanership...Know-how, leadership, ability, wisdom, positive self-awareness and doing so vigorously;

By promoting a South African loyalty, citizenship and a communality of all groups in our country;

By being able to stipulate, jointly with everybody, compromise models in which full political voices are attainable with respect to South Africa's interests. You can maintain your own say in such matters only by developing a common voice.

By getting rid of those things that are offensive in our image as Afrikaners and in our Afrikaner policy.

I am not pessimistic, but even if we succeed in getting to this side of the coin we will still be inside the danger zone.

We will have to bring forth a new generation of Afrikaners who will have learned to be humans among other humans and a people among other peoples.

SOUTH AFRICA

LEFT, FAR RIGHT UNITE IN ATTACKING GOVERNMENT POLICIES

Pretoria DIE TRANSVALER in Afrikaans 30 Jan 85 p 14

[Text] In their attack on the government, during the present no-confidence debate, Dr Van Zyl Slabbert and Dr Andries Treurnicht found themselves in complete agreement with respect to the important aspect of the present situation in which the country now finds itself, namely: confidence in South Africa both here and abroad is declining.

Dr Slabbert is of the opinion that with its economic and political policies the government has created a climate that destroys confidence and now even the South Afrikaners are beginning to have doubts on the stability of their country.

As a result of the government's plans for creating a forum for conducting discussions with the urban blacks Dr Treurnicht can already hear the bells tolling the funeral knell of white self-determination. This is a dark view of the future which in itself offers no reason for optimism for a stable South Africa.

If we look at the sad picture painted by these two leaders (one to the left and the other to the right of the government) then we are astonished in seeing that there still are people, both here and abroad, who do have confidence and are demonstrating this by putting their shoulders to the wheel in order to get the wagon across the difficult ford.

The fact that these two leaders, who are poles apart in white politics, are unanimous is a basic matter such as this underscores once again the complexity of South African politics and in this particular case white politics.

The irony is that, as the leader of Parliament's left wing opposition, Dr Slabbert thinks that the government is doing too little in coming to an agreement with respect to black aspirations, while Dr Treurnicht, being a leader of white right wing dispositions, thinks that too much is being done in that respect.

It is certainly the duty of any responsible government to take into consideration the responsible viewpoints of its opposition. However, in

situations such as these, the opposition taken as a whole is making it impossible to conduct meaningful discussions with them.

Under these circumstances we can only hope that the government will take the opportunity of this no-confidence debate for lending more clarity with respect to its initiative on the urban blacks as well as on other matters of prevailing importance including any possible plans of putting the country's economy on more stable conditions.

7964

CSO: 3401/76

SOUTH AFRICA

BOTHA, VERWOERD POLICIES COMPARED

Pretoria BEELD in Afrikaans 7 Feb 85 p 12

[Report by Piet Muller: "Where Are the Black Pioneers?"]

[Text] The two speeches given recently by President P.W. Botha in Parliament are still having repercussions. As commentators analyze his words, it becomes increasingly clear that this could really be the beginning of a new style and approach to South Africa's political problems.

If one compares the direction indicated by President Botha with Dr Verwoerd's perspectives from the late fifties, one will notice drastic differences:

Whereas Dr Verwoerd saw South Africa as a territory which could comfortably be divided among various populations, the Botha Government accepts the complexity of South Africa and the joint destiny of its people.

Root

Whereas Dr Verwoerd still believed that blacks were only "temporarily" in the cities to sell their labor for a while, reality forces one to admit that Blacks are permanent city dwellers and that the prosperity of the cities also depends on their input.

The various Verwoerd-type theories around the "temporary presence" of blacks in the cities is of course also at the root of much of the unrest in black neighborhoods today.

On the basis of those theories blacks are never allowed to build their own houses or establish communities, but individuals are housed in "temporary" dwellings; that is the direct cause of the social instability in black areas and the dispute over house rent, which led to a bloody climax in Sebokeng.

However, there are other, more serious differences between the policies of the sixties and that of the eighties which was born from an awareness of South Africa's realities:

Reality

South Africa is not composed of various populations which can exist separately in watertight compartments, but of people with different languages and cultures who have been forced by history to live and work near, and often together with, each other. Any future constitutional solution must take that fact into account.

Urbanization is an economic reality which cannot be exorcised by ideologies. The powers which cause it should instead be used to settle people in an orderly manner and thus direct South Africa's future development.

One even notices a greater willingness to acknowledge that the South African nationality is something which should be shared by everyone, and that a system of "dual citizenship" perhaps would be ideal for South Africa.

Suicide

The fact that ideological apartheid is rapidly disappearing does not mean, of course, that the end of South Africa's problems is near. Contrary to what numerous idealists like to believe, apartheid is not the cause of South Africa's troubles, but at most an imperfect attempt to address those problems.

A solution must still be found for South Africa's basic problem: how can everyone be given a share in the resources of the country and in the decision on how the common fatherland should be governed without that causing the dominance of one cultural group over the other.

As Captain Gatsha Buthelezi remarked in the United States even this week: the whites would rather commit suicide than accept a system of one person one vote. And that has no relation with racism, but with the fact that the Afrikaner will not sacrifice his hard-earned identity and culture on the altar of black nationalism, for that would mean the end of him as a nation. White and black nationalism will have to learn to accommodate each other.

Orations

What the future now asks of all South Africans is to find solutions together. Such solutions will not be found instantly around a round table, but they will have to be preceded by a profound intellectual discussion about the various possibilities open to South Africa.

The only black leader who made a serious attempt during the past few years to get a discussion started about a possible constitution was Captain Gatsha Buthelezi. That attempt unfortunately was rejected without serious consideration, even though his proposals curiously coincided with those submitted not long ago by a group of Nationalist [Party] oriented academics.

As to the rest, one is regularly subjected to long orations on all the injustice being committed and on how the government must be manipulated through

pressure and disinvestment. Bishop Desmond Tutu and Dr Allan Boesak speak of "no reconciliation without justice," but they fail to indicate how that justice should be achieved.

Ruins

While Afrikaner newspapers have given serious thought to the various possibilities, especially during the past years, no similar debate is found in black papers.

Black editors and commentators apparently prefer to butter up their readers rather than to be pioneers for a new future.

The time has come for the black community to exert its best brainpower and think of new possibilities. Merely shrugging one's shoulders and saying that the time for discussion has long since passed might mean that later on we'll have to sit on the ruins of South Africa and wonder why we didn't start talking earlier.

8700

CSO: 3401/102

SOUTH AFRICA

COMPROMISE URGED IN ANC, GOVERNMENTAL POSITIONS

Pretoria BEELD in Afrikaans 8 Feb 85 p 6

[Report by Willie Kuhn: "Mandela Should First Relax his Nelson Hold"]

[Text] What happens when two fighters both have each other in a death grip and neither one is willing to give in?

"If you let loose, I will too," one of them might say.

"No, you let go first, and then I will," the other might reply.

While that discussion is taking place, the breath and strength of both will continue to decrease, of course.

That is more or less what is taking place between the ANC and the Government right now.

First President P.W. Botha took the position: If Mandela unconditionally renounces violence, there is no reason why he should not be released.

Now Oliver Tambo says on behalf of the ANC: Apartheid must unconditionally be eliminated, and then the ANC will end its violence.

There is a good likelihood that the initiative between those two irreconcilable unconditionals will come to a dead end. And then we are back where we started, with gruesome terrorist activities and a government which has to strike back harder all the time.

Shock

Many people will probably applaud that, because especially white people must have been shocked that the government could take any position which might free Mandela and his aide-de-camps (the fact that white saboteurs might also be freed through that obviously does not bother those people).

Likewise it was a shock to some white people that a discussion can be held with ANC members or sympathizers after decades of ignoring them, banning them, locking them up, expelling them or using diabolic terms when referring to that organization. War conditions usually create absolute loyalties

and rejection. Therefore it is so difficult to suddenly submit the following basic arguments to the public: that the ANC undoubtedly is an important factor among blacks, that any attempt toward finding a reconciliation with Blacks must take that into account, and that any attitude such as : "I'll destroy you or you'll destroy me" ultimately must . . . well, lead to destruction.

Regret

Thus it is only responsible to tell the other party once again: "Think about what you're doing before the price becomes too high for everyone."

If then the other party demonstrates sincere regret and change, and there is indeed a chance for a better future, it would be foolish not to try it . . . in spite of bitterness. For that bitterness is deep on both sides . . . on one side with respect to the alleged misdeeds of the system and on the other side with respect to the blood spilled and damage caused by terrorist attacks.

A Christian may not say, however, that he will not seek the hand of friendship and reconciliation, even if the circumstances go against the grain.

Those were probably the considerations at stake when President Botha formulated his position . . . the same President Botha who has done so much to strengthen the security of South Africa and who mercilessly fights terrorism.

Now a dead end has been reached, however, and the question is whether the situation is back to that preceding the offer to Mandela. Probably it is not, and it is a fascinating game to try and pinpoint the various possibilities.

Different Light

In the first place, the goodwill of the Botha Government did not pass unnoticed in the Western capitals. It is also admitted there that the ANC first must renounce violence before it can be legalized; in that respect Washington, London, etc. thus agree with the strategy of the Government.

If the ANC rejects all attempts for reconciliation, Western governments simply will have to see that organization in a different light. What moral justification would still remain then to offer sanctuary to the ANC? The Thatcher Government is the first one which will have to answer after having endured sharp criticism from South Africa last year.

Second, it will have to be determined whether there are hidden motives in the Harare statement of Tambo. Why did he so enthusiastically commit Mandela to a rejection? Could it possibly be that Tambo and a large part of the exiled ANC leadership prefer to have Mandela in prison because then he will not be a true threat to them?

Long Silence

A symbol at most has emotional value; a released leader becomes a competitor.

Then the question arises of how divisive a free Mandela will be for the ANC. The history of Herman Toivo ja Toivo in the Southwest might furnish an interesting comparison.

Third, the Government must realize that for the public it comes as rather a shock to suddenly read about Oliver Tambo's detailed ideas after such a long silence. Then one starts to wonder whether such a policy of silence really helps to educate the public. Even the quarantining of people does not destroy certain ideas with which a community must be confronted sooner or later.

If in the past people had heard Tambo's pronouncements from the bloodthirsty horse's mouth, so to speak, wouldn't that have led to greater distaste and therefore to isolation of the ANC? Silence on the other hand causes rumors, false ideas, myths, perhaps undeserved "heroism." A democracy must learn to reject dangerous elements in the community through public debate also.

Value

Admitted: those are difficult decisions in countries where the democratic stability is still very much threatened. However, one often wonders whether practices which have all the assurances of fixed institutions are really the best ways in which to handle problems.

In fact, any conflict situation should continually be justified; otherwise, later on people think that the situation is already reality and that dealing with it can change nothing.

That is the great value of the Mandela/ANC debate, and also of the Tambo statement which was handed out.

With those, one can once again reflect on how the fires must be put out in South Africa.

Or how the fighters can be convinced to weaken their grips and let go of each other. But then other countries will have to convince the ANC that its interpretation of unconditional is untenable.

8700

CSO: 3401/102

SOUTH AFRICA

CLEAR SIGNS OF REFORM NECESSARY FOR SECURE FUTURE

Bloemfontein DIE VOLKSBLAD in Afrikaans 18 Jan 85 p 8

[Article by Willem: "Generate Confidence About Reform"]

[Text] In the eyes of many people 1985 will be a year of trial for the government and the test will be how it will be progressing with the elimination of discrimination and finding political accommodations for the country's blacks.

Abroad it will not only be those disinvestment vultures who will be sitting in wait, but also those people with positive minds with respect to South Africa.

In South Africa, on the one hand, the black people themselves will be closely analyzing every statement in this connection and every step in that direction and they will be doing so with growing impatience and prevailing skepticism.

Claws

On the other hand the whites, too, are waiting and there are those who are eager to be free from the claws of international condemnation and the dragging impetuosity of the blacks and also those who are watching developments with grave concern fearing that they will be forced to make sacrifices which they will be unable to make.

Sharp in the focus of all people who believe, hope or fear that 1985 will be moving into this thorny type of terrain, are State President P. W. Botha himself, Dr Gerrit Viljoen, the new minister for black affairs, and the cabinet's committee tasked with the job of providing a blueprint for the future.

Wisdom

Pressure will be especially heavy on them and no New Year's wish could be more appropriate than for them to find the wisdom of managing things in such a way that by the end of the year South Africa will be a happier, more tranquil and less reviled country than it was at the beginning of the year.

Few observers actually realize how terribly difficult is this task. Many people purposely close their eyes to this matter and refuse to realize the situation. It is always more convenient to regard as important only those situations which suit one's point of view.

Power Basis

Black people (and many hasty whites) easily forget that the government has to constantly take into account its own power basis. Other whites are wont to be concerned only with their selfish desires and they are blind to the dangers of extreme racial polarization and, even worse, international isolation... things which are closely connected with the present order of the system.

What is making things more difficult for the government is the depressed condition of the economy (Rand, oh rand, what has become of you!) and this is simply not helping in mustering votes for it.

Without being unnecessarily pessimistic I am afraid (as are Nationalist politicians to a greater extent, to be sure) that rising prices and household budgets, which are ever more difficult to balance, can turn bread and butter into a political factor which can prove to be uncomfortable at the ballot-box. Just watch and see how this is going to be exploited during the parliamentary session and especially in rural political platforms.

Thus it is evident that the challenge of 1985 is not going to be limited to just making vitally necessary adjustments with respect to the life circumstances of blacks and their political rights. The other side of the coin is that with respect to what we are doing our supporters ought to be made to realize sufficiently that our ability to bring about reform should not be endangered by a weakening of the power basis.

What all of this comes down to is confidence. In short, the task is to win confidence among blacks, reform-minded whites, and also abroad, that our intentions are honest and that all the talk about a better order of things is being meant seriously, but also to retain enough confidence among whites that we can move forward without the fear of significant action from the right.

Much has been said in the past about the desirability of a declaration of intention, spelling out future objectives in clearer terms. From the start of such a crucial phase of reform, like the one before us, and in the midst of all the emotions about it, this has become a thought that perhaps now deserves to be considered more seriously than ever.

Is not much of the restlessness due to the uncertainty and confusion about where South Africa is headed? And is not the way out of this to get moving and setting down at least certain definite guidelines by way of a formal declaration which can remove much of this uncertainty and confusion?

Naturally, no final blueprint is possible at this stage, because we are not working with final information, but with the dynamics of changing circumstances as well as changed human attitudes, expectations and dispositions.

Of course, neither can there be an adequate declaration for everybody that agitates in the political cauldron with a great diversity of motives.

Stability

Nevertheless I do believe in publicizing a document having clearly formulated reasons for certain measures, assurances against certain fears and also promises for certain expectations, which will be extremely valuable in creating an orderly future.

It does not really matter whether we will be calling this a declaration of intention, a white paper about reform or even another Magna Carta. The most important thing is that something of this nature can help to bring about greater stability in what is today a fluid situation in which all kinds of mischiefmakers are running about lustily and spreading poison intended for the strengthening of radicalism among whites and blacks and for supporting those abroad who are fanning campaigns of hate against our country.

7964

CSO: 3401/78

SOUTH AFRICA

ROLE OF AZAPO IN BLACK POLITICS DISCUSSED

Johannesburg RAPPORT in Afrikaans 13 Jan 85 p 4

[Article by Anne-Marie Mischke: "Now These People also Know About AZAPO"]

[Text] Johannesburg -- Last week at least a part of white South Africa really came to know about the existence of the Azanian People's Organization (AZAPO).

This organization's demonstrations against the Kennedy tour served to underscore the fact that the black protest movements are not limited to the United Democratic Front (UDF) and to the ANC.

AZAPO has been an important element in black politics since 1978. It was established in April of that year and it was the first black organization created after the multiple restrictions and bans of 19 October 1977.

After 4 weeks following its establishment actually all of AZAPO's leaders were placed under arrest. It was not until a year later, following a second conference, that it formally came into being.

Most Important

Today it is an accepted fact that AZAPO is the most important bearer of the traditions of the forbidden Pan Africanist Congress (PAC) even though it likes to proclaim its independence from PAC.

Right from the start AZAPO began to bear the symbol of a black awareness organization.

The black awareness movement dates back to the early seventies. Steve Biko, who died in prison, was the father of that movement.

Black philosophy teaches that black people must first be liberated psychologically. They must develop self-pride as black people. Thus not even the most liberal whites are welcomed in the movement. Coloreds and Indians (all those who are not white) are welcomed.

AZAPO extended this philosophy even further. Although it does not begrudge the position of "democratic whites", these must work in their own organization.

Free to All

This policy has led to an anti-white, racist portrait of AZAPO, but they do not agree with such a representation of them. They say that they want to make South Africa a free place for all peoples.

In direct opposition to black awareness organizations such as AZAPO are the so-called Charterists who adhere to the Freedom Charter of the ANC and who believe that whites and blacks must collaborate for the "liberation." The United Democratic Front has also white members, to point out an example.

The far reaching divisiveness in black society, which is causing serious flaws of coordination between black political organizations, ensues from this difference of principles between the black awareness movements and the Charterists.

In the News

AZAPO is very active. It has built a fairly good infrastructure and holds an annual congress for the purpose of discussing policy matters.

During the past 18 months the organization has also been in the news for its spirited opposition to the new constitutional order, its harsh criticism of black education, its assertion that the Nkomati Treaty is high treason and also for the security measures taken against its leaders. Its former deputy chairman, Mr Saths Cooper, was arrested last year for obvious reasons.

The present chairman is Ishmael Mkhabela, who was arrested in 1978.

Although there are signs of growing support for the black awareness movement support for AZAPO is not comparable to the support being given to the ANC, according to opinion polls.

7964

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SOUTH AFRICA

RECOGNITION OF BLACK POLITICAL RIGHTS NOT IMPOSED BY OTHERS

Pretoria DIE TRANSVALER in Afrikaans 29 Jan 85 p 12

[Editorial: "Not By Pressure"]

[Text] The fact that the announcement made by State President P. W. Botha, dealing with the new political dispensation for urban blacks, was to evoke wide reaction here and abroad was expected.

Ever since the formation of the Union, politics in South Africa have revolved around the efforts on the part of the various governments to find meaningful ways to accomodate the blacks politically. Over the years foreign governments have seized upon these very efforts for the purpose of using the Republic as the world's scapegoat.

Defusing the problem created by blacks outside the national states has been and remains the biggest challenge confronting any of the governments and this is exactly what Mr Botha has in mind with his most recent initiative.

The government has been aware of the need for this for years, and by appointing a cabinet committee for looking into the constitutional position of blacks outside the national states the government has confirmed what has been evidenced by the practical realities of the South African situation, namely, that the regional divisions created by the autonomous states is not the final solution for the problem.

Therefore, coming out now with the assertion that the government has decided to give blacks a greater say, under internal and outside pressures, is the greatest absurdity.

After resolving the constitutional problem that had been created by the Coloreds and the Indians, the national government created for itself the opportunity of giving its undivided attention to what is certainly the greatest and most complicated problem of our time: the millions of urban blacks.

We have now drawn guidelines within which the government will be seeking a solution and this must be regarded as a part of the evolutionary process whose objective is the peaceful coexistence of all the peoples of our part of the continent.

SOUTH AFRICA

REFORMS AFFECTING BLACKS ARE COMING DESPITE OPPOSITION

Johannesburg DIE VADERLAND in Afrikaans 31 Jan 85 p 14

[Article by political editorialist Harald Pakendorf: "Separate Development is Now Conservative Party's Policy"]

[Text] Hardly anything is entirely new these days. Most things emanate from or have a connection with the past as was also the case with the state president's speech at the opening of the parliamentary session last Friday.

Of course this is not a total about face of the National Party's course of policy, which continues to be that of making an effort to accommodate the various groups without anyone group dominating another.

By the way, this is a neat way of saying that the whites, the one group which is doing the dominating now, will have to give up their power-- their power over the other groups, at any rate.

But this is a considerable departure from the old approach -- that of being intransigent; a stepping side from the rigid idealistic approach which impeded progress with respect to the establishment of full political rights for blacks.

Just as before the National Party had been unwilling to concede that the coloreds and Indians did not have homelands and from this standpoint it arrived at the conclusion that there could not be any progress in this respect either.

But now, along with the establishment of the present constitutional order, this stepping aside, this turning about, is something which will have far-reaching consequences.

The National Party has finally made peace with itself and looked truth in the face, Great numbers of black people are and will always be living within the so-called white South Africa and these people will not be exercising their political rights only within their homelands.

The consequence of this is that the speeches of Dr A. P. Treurnicht and of Mr Daan van der Merwe, made in the course of the no-confidence debate, contain great elements of truth, namely, the Conservative Party is now the bearer of the policy of separate development.

But thank you very much for that, because this policy has been rendered null and void by the urbanization of the black man and by the great numbers of blacks which have established themselves in the white areas.

In its original concepts, and as it is now proudly being propagated by the Conservative Party, this policy is unworkable, it does not fit in with reality; it is a murmur from a graveyard.

It was not P. W. Botha who killed this policy. Naked reality did it and in like manner Andries Treurnicht cannot bring separate development back to life. His will to do so is not going to suffice.

Naturally, the Conservative Party, with its slogan that it is now the bearer of the policy of separate development, will be able to draw some votes on a short term basis.

This is understandable, but no cause for alarm. The National Party will have to first of all persuade its people that this old approach has been abandoned because it has not been workable, and moreover, it has not been accepted by the black people and it must do so before the realities of the day will restore peace of mind to its people.

For the Conservative Party there will be a moment of great emotional satisfaction.

Let them have it. They have had so few things other than emotions to play around with. The realities of South Africa allow them nothing more than that.

But Friday's announcement also has another consequence and that is that the National Party now sees the white-colored problem as mostly resolved and it can therefore dedicate its undivided attention to the black problem. Moreover, on that Friday President Botha undertook the initiative.

The other party must answer, must reconsider, must re-evaluate. The National Party is the party of reform; it is the initiator.

This is bad news for the Progressive Federal Party, because the National Party has shown that it is serious about reform and the Progressives are starting to look up to the National Party more and more.

What will probably happen in days to come as the National Party leaves behind this unworkable part of its policy, the Conservative Party will jubilantly assume this field and, along with it, also some Nationalists, because the slogans and emotions to which they still cling are well known.

However, the National Party will be taking over areas of influence now held by the Progressive Federal Party and the possibility that the Conservative Party will become the next official opposition party is much greater than ever.

We must add that they will have no more chance of ever coming close to becoming the ruling party than the present official opposition.

Of course it will be there, as a harassing factor, because the National Party is about to venture into unknown terrains and is even saying that it does not have any final answers and that it does not wish to set up an agenda by itself alone.

As the search for a satisfactory solution for the establishment of black rights and the simultaneous protection of white rights continues it is possible that the Conservative Party could make gains.

This is especially true when new initiatives come up, and come up they must, for demonstrating to black leaders that the government is serious about this.

This is because the National Party understands that without agreement on the part of the blacks it will be impossible to find a solution.

The problem is simply that black leaders are unwilling to come forward, or rather that nobody is ready for this more than homelands leaders and leaders of other systems.

In order to draw in the others it could be possible to consider measures such as the declaration of intent, coupled with a declaration of human rights, the possible releasing of some older ANC leaders, possibly even Nelson Mandela, and along with that a speeded up elimination of the worst form of discrimination affecting the average black man's daily life, such as the income control, for example.

Such climate creating measures ought not be ruled out. These may be of great benefit to the Conservative Party.

However, it will be just for a short time and moreover of an emotional nature, while the struggle for the rights of whites will require sober realism considering the long term view of the situation.

Separate development of the days gone by is now Conservative Party policy. Very well! Now they can struggle with it.

7964

CSO: 3401/76

SOUTH AFRICA

COMPLEX BLACK LEADERS' VIEWS DIFFICULT TO RESOLVE IN DISCUSSION

Pretoria BEELD in Afrikaans 31 Jan 84 p 16

[Article by Piet Muller: "Talks with Blacks Requires Statesmanship"]

[Text] The government's plan for conducting far reaching political discussions with black leaders appears to be an especially hopeful step ... on paper that is. But to make it work it will require the patience of Job and special statesmanship.

If such a proposal had been made at a time when there was optimism and expectation in the air things would have been a little easier. Such a timing ought to have been chosen shortly after the referendum, for example, when political discussions still had elasticity and momentum. But now that this momentum has come to rest it will take a good push to get everything going again.

Foreign reaction to this announcement has so far been much more favorable than internal reaction. Both the United States and Britain have stated that they are looking forward with expectation to what will be following next.

Instincts

However, at home the mood of black leaders was one of dejection. Bishop Tutu branded this as being "too little," while Chief Buthelezi considers that it "will be political suicide" for any leader to take part in such talks, and a newspaper like the CITY PRESS simply brushes this aside as "a sham."

There is no need to even mention the reaction of a radical group like AZAPO [Azanian Peoples Organization].

Of course black leaders have all the natural instincts to survive. They realize that such talks are not particularly exciting to other voters at this time and in the past too many black leaders have shown up before the Union Building for bits of ministerial monologues.

Proposals from black community leaders, like Soweto's Committee of Ten's proposals regarding local government for black regions, have also too often been shoved into the very last drawer.

The government has gone ahead and applied its own proposals on local black governments without sound judgment with the result that today black local governments are sadly in need of legitimacy.

Dramatic

In addition "non-collaboration" with the "system" has, in the meantime, turned out to be a formidable political weapon. The longer they can resist collaboration (so some of them are figuring) the more they will be able to bargain for in the end.

It would appear that it will require a dramatic gesture before talks can be gotten underway. This could be something like the government being able to demonstrate without a doubt that it is serious about conducting talks which would ultimately culminate with meaningful political rights for everybody.

Then there is still also this question: with whom is the government going to talk? Are only the homelander and elected black council members going to take part in this? Or will the talks be extended to also involve people "outside the system" such as Dr Motlana and his Committee of Ten?

And what about the United Democratic Front and AZAPO?

Antiquated

Simply to say that the government will talk with those "who have so far traveled the same road together" will not be resolving anything. Ian Smith of Rhodesia also tried to conduct talks in this manner and then found out too late that he was talking to the wrong people.

It is compellingly necessary for South Africa to also talk with "non-parliamentary" groups. They represent a spectrum of political thinking without which a lasting solution will be impossible.

If penetrating and meaningful, such a talk is going to make us realize with a shock that the political expectations and demands of the cross-section of urban blacks are already far beyond the official viewpoint of a revolutionary movement like the ANC agitated.

The Freedom Charter, on which the ANC is still basing its viewpoints, was perhaps revolutionary during the fifties, but if one reads it today it sounds nearly old-fashioned in its reasoning.

Actually there are few young men in Soweto who are still willing to subscribe to it. To be sure AZAPO rejects it entirely.

Unfortunately black political leaders have been misled to a great extent by their own slogans such as "get rid of apartheid and then we will talk."

Fatal

So far very few of the comprehensive thoughts on how we can succeed in creating a future acceptable to all groups have surfaced and it does not appear that much intellectual power is being assigned to this.

In this climate of slogans and conflicting claims it would be fatal to consider something like a national convention, even though it is unavoidable that later on political talks will lead to something of this sort.

Just think back to the years between 1980 and 1910 when everybody in South Africa expected the participants at the convention to arrive at an agreement. Arguments then centered about practical matters such as customs agreements, railroads and whether South Africa had to become a union or a federation.

Constitution

Compare this now with today's conflicting claims and expectations. Is it at all possible to find an acceptable agreement without first reaching an understanding on basic principles?

Black intellectuals and political leaders who want to seriously consider these matters will soon realize that it is easier to talk about freedom and justice than finding workable formulas for these.

If all the requirements for meaningful political talks were met, we still would not have resolved the country's basic problem, namely: how to develop a constitution which provides individual freedoms and political expression without impairing group rights and language rights.

Unless we resolve this problem our fate will be a cataclysmal one, no matter who is ruling.

The time has come for black leaders to give evidence that they too are seriously struggling with this problem.

7964

CSO: 3401/79

SOUTH AFRICA

STATUS OF INDIANS IN ORANGE FREE STATE DISCUSSED

Bloemfontein DIE VOLKSBLAD in Afrikaans 6 Feb 85 p 12

[Editorial: "Restrictions on Indians"]

[Text] Everyone has known that at one time or another the position of Indians in the Free State would be high on the political agenda. As a matter of fact, the debate which took place yesterday in the Council of Representatives on this subject was preceded by extensive talks within the National Party [NP] and an announcement by the Free State NP of an investigation of all aspects of this matter.

During yesterday's debate, a great deal of understanding was heard from the ranks of the Indians about how the current restrictions came about. The speeches by Mr. Amichand Rajbansi, president of the Council of Ministers in the Indian House, and Mr Pat Poovalingham from Solidarity were primarily in a constructive non-confrontational spirit. Thus a good foundation was laid for the consultations which necessarily lay ahead.

However, the message is clear: now that Indians have access to the highest council chambers in the land, they experience the lower status -- which is theirs as a result of old laws in the Free State and part of Northern Natal -- as discriminating, offensive, humiliating and painful. They believe that the time is ripe to get rid of them.

DIE VOLKSBLAD has expressed itself on more than one occasion in favor of the repeal of those laws which, in its opinion, are not compatible with the basic principles of the new allocation and create untenable situations, such as those of people who work in one province and have to go sleep in another. Besides, this repeal would not mean that the flood-gates would be opened up and that the population pattern in the Free State would suddenly be seriously disturbed.

As a matter of fact, recognition of basic group rights -- as expressed in various laws and in the preservation of, among other things, their own schools and residential areas -- will always have an important effect on what the country will look like tomorrow or the day after tomorrow. That which can be considered as basic for agreeable social conditions will not be affected.

That this question will be horribly simplified and exploited by the far right is, of course, highly predictable. With that the Free State will be lost, will certainly be one of the battle cries in Harrismith's campaign. All resistance against such propaganda attacks lies in the greatest frankness: about what the options in South Africa are and about what is really at stake so that people will not cling so desperately to symbols that they are unnecessarily driven away.

8463

CS0: 3401/81

SOUTH AFRICA

CAPE TOWN CIVILIAN CRIME PATROL CONSIDERED

Cape Town DIE BURGER in Afrikaans 22 Jan 85 p 8

[Article: "Deterrence: Home Force for Cape Considered"]

[Text] A civilian patrol force in Cape Town will be an effective deterrent to crime, according to a statement by the Cape Chamber of Commerce. The possibility of a patrol force such as this is presently being looked into by the city council, following a proposal by the administrator of Cape Province, Mr Gene Louw.

According to Dr D. Craythorne, assistant city clerk for Cape Town, the city council has been asked to look into the feasibility of a civilian patrol force for Cape Town and to draft a memorandum, which will be presented to Mr Louis Le Grange, Minister of Law and Order, for his reconsideration.

Mr Le Grange made it known last year that he is not in favor of a civilian force such as this, and he rejected a request for a yearly grant of one million rands for the force.

The city council agrees with Mr Le Grange that combatting crime "is the job of the police," but feels that a civilian patrol force could be an effective means of deterrence.

Supplement

"The additional presence of a uniformed foot patrol force would serve as a deterrent and supplement the police instead of assuming its duties," Dr Craythorne said.

The costs associated with such a civilian force were estimated 4 years ago to be approximately 1.1 million rands.

According to Dr Craythorne, the government will first have to assume responsibility for this patrol force before it can be created. The city council was thinking about a force of 25 people, he said.

SOUTH AFRICA

REASONS FOR CECIL LONG'S RESIGNATION DISCUSSED

Cape Town DIE BURGER in Afrikaans 6 Feb 85 pp 1,4

[Article: "Anglican Resigns Because of Tutu"]

[Text] Johannesburg -- Mr Cecil Long, city councilman and former mayor of Johannesburg, resigned from the Anglican Church yesterday because of the position of Bishop Desmond Tutu, the new Anglican Bishop of Johannesburg, on divestment.

Mr Long noted that he knew "many people in the Anglican Church" who are in the same situation he is in -- who have to make a choice on whether as members of the church they want to identify with statements by a church leader which as Christians they cannot support.

"The members of the church are seen in the light of what the church leaders say; the leaders are the mirror of the church and all of us are measured by it," he said.

Confirmation

These allegations were confirmed yesterday by other sources within the Anglican Church. DIE BURGER was told that many people in the church are "skeptical" about Bishop Tutu, but it is unlikely that there will suddenly be a large exodus among the church's members.

Bishop Desmond Tutu is like Nonkwasi, said Mr Long. As the vision of the Xhosa prophets of old last century led to the death of hundreds of thousands of black people in the Eastern Cape, he believes that the land of milk and honey (illegible) after the blacks in South Africa have committed "suicide."

Bishop Tutu's "prophecies" will cause thousands of blacks in South Africa to die of hunger and illness when all overseas companies, on his insistence, withdraw their investments from South Africa.

Mr Long, who has served in various church meetings of All Saints Church in Robertsham, Johannesburg, stated that he had decided to resign after "weeks of spiritual struggle and self-examination."

He noted that during his inaugural message on Sunday at St. Mary's Cathedral in Johannesburg, Bishop Tutu said that he never advocated divestment in South Africa during his visit overseas. He said on Sunday that he had "requested stringent conditions for increasing foreign investments."

Afterwards Bishop Tutu stated that he is giving the government a limit of 18 to 24 months to implement fundamental changes in South Africa before he "commits himself totally to retaliatory economic sanctions, whatever the legal consequences may be."

Mr Long said yesterday that the bishop's position on Sunday differed from the statement he has made over the last 3 months in several overseas countries, during which he "advocated divestment and economic sanctions."

"The members of the Anglican Church can rightfully ask what Bishop Tutu actually stands for," said Mr Long. "If he stands for divesting, then as a Christian I cannot accept that."

"Is starvation, unemployment and illness what Bishop Tutu wants for my people (the blacks of South Africa)? We should rather solve our problems in a peaceful manner and never threaten one another with a sword over the head."

"Bishop Tutu and his teachings sound to me like those of Nonkwasi whose prophecy incited the Xhosa of the Eastern Cape to suicide. He is leading his people down the same path," said Mr Long.

Mr Long stressed that he does not encourage anyone to resign from the church also. Any person in the church who objects must decide the matter for himself or herself, he said.

During an interview with DIE BURGER, Bishop Tutu expressed his regret about Mr Long's decision. He emphatically denied having advocated divesting and sanctions, and he repeated his position of Sunday that he had only asked for "pressure" on the South African government.

Bishop Tutu expressed the hope that Mr Long will reconsider his decision.

8463

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SOUTH AFRICA

NEW DEAL VIEWED IN HISTORICAL CONTEXT

Cape Town DIE BURGER in Afrikaans 26 Jan 85 p 8

[Article by Dawie: "South Africa is Again on a Journey Along Untrodden Roads"]

[Text] As great as it is formidable. And as formidable as it is great. This could be said of the political undertaking which settled into place yesterday with the opening of the first full session of the three-chamber parliament. This is also true for the new perspectives presented by the state president in his opening speech.

No one who views this from every angle can escape a certain amount of trepidation. It can be described as a journey towards an unknown future along untrodden roads.

Exact Same Thing

But then one must immediately add to this that this is not the first time in South African history that something like this has been attempted.

The exact same thing can be said of the Great Trek. That was preeminently a journey towards an unknown future along untrodden roads.

The differences of opinion about that journey were at the time at least as sharp as those that we are experiencing today. Even in the frontier districts from whence people trekked, there were those who condemned the venture as foolhardy. In the western reaches of the colony criticism was even sharper. The church was opposed to it as well.

But the Trekkers were not to be dissuaded. They saw more hope in the uncertain future than in the "crowded land" on the eastern frontier.

There was no want for calamities. It appeared as if the prophets of doom had been right.

But how different the history of South Africa would have been if the Great Trek had not taken place!

Formation of the Union

There were other such opportunities in our history. Even the formation of the Union could be included in this list.

Today it is easy to assume that everything then merely came about on its own and progressed smoothly. This was not the case. This too was a great and formidable undertaking. About this too there were doubts and hesitation. About this too there were sharp differences of opinion.

This too was an act of faith that through enthusiasm and dedication and hard work was crowned with success.

One could go on with other examples. What is remarkable is that there was never unanimity. Each time, there was opposition that had to be overcome. And each time the issue was decided by enthusiasm.

Dawie is terribly annoyed at those people who are trying, out of arrogant ignorance or calculated ill will, to run down the constitutional changes in South Africa as being cosmetic and insignificant.

Primal Instincts

It does indeed demand high standards and require fundamental adjustments, in particular by the country's whites, for whom it has been a matter of course for many years that the white man, and only the white man, lays down the law in South Africa. It touches on primal instincts.

Prophets of doom are in abundance, and it is possible that some of their predictions will be proved true. No one can give any assurance that this will not happen.

There is only one thing that we can be certain of. That is that we could not stay on the path on which we had up to then been traveling. Because in the changed and ever-changing reality of South Africa, that path leads to a future too gruesome to think about, all the way to a bloody overthrow of that which has been accomplished in South Africa. We had to choose a new path that holds out hope for something better.

It is considerations such as these that have made people, sometimes grudgingly, resign themselves to what is now being undertaken. Others did it merely as loyal members of the National Party, because it is a matter of honor to stand by the party's policy and its leaders through thick and thin.

Let no one take lightly such an acquiescence. It cannot have been easy for those involved, all the more difficult since the extent of the changes cannot be determined right now. They could become even more far-reaching than what can now be predicted. Only yesterday in his speech for the opening of Parliament, the state president brought forth new ideas--far-reaching, but courageous and full of hope for those who are forming their own ideas about present-day South African reality.

Positive Act

Under the circumstances, acceptance alone is an important positive act. But we need more than mere acquiescence. We need enthusiasm as well--that enthusiasm, determination and dedication that has supported such formidable undertakings in the past and made it possible to overcome stumbling blocks.

There is no lack of reasons for enthusiasm--enthusiasm for the great opportunity to move away from a present that threatens to become even more bleak, towards a future that holds out unknown and great possibilities.

12271

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SOUTH AFRICA

DEVELOPMENT OF HOMELAND OF KANGWANE DISCUSSED

Johannesburg SAKE-RAPPORT in Afrikaans 3 Feb 85 p 20

[Article by Maurits Solz: "Black State's Way To Earn Money"]

[Text] As of 16 January of this year, Kangwane has qualified for a higher level of concessions. This follows the fact that towards the end of August of last year the region gained self-government.

Kangwane was in the news with the Ingwavuma question about possible annexation by Swaziland. It is also the last black state in South Africa to be given self-government.

The concessions will apply to the industrial area of Kabokweni and will be retroactive to April 1982.

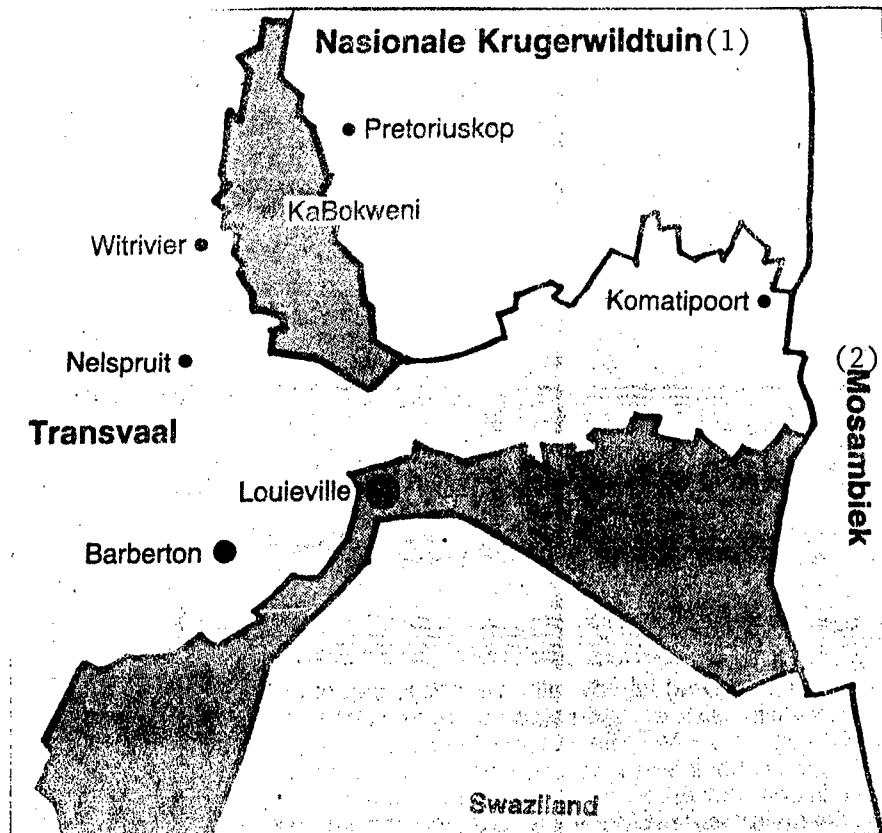
The concessions mean, among other things, a tax free repayment of the wage account up to a maximum of 110 rand per worker. This also includes whites and applies monthly.

Rent

The rent and interest subsidy for 10 years is 70 percent. This is available in the form of taxable cash for factory rent, and interest on self-owned parcels and on half of the investment in production equipment. The basis on which this subsidy is calculated is the current ESCOM effect for the long term plus 2 percent.

Tenderers from Kabokweni also enjoy a preferential price of 10 percent over competitors outside the developing area when tenders are turned in to government departments, to the South African Transportation Services, the Department of Posts and Telecommunications, provincial administrations and local authorities.

Furthermore, a transportation grant of 40 percent applies to manufactured products being transported to other regions.



Kangwane now offers attractive opportunities for investors. It is also located in one of the most beautiful parts of the country.

Key:

1. National Kruger Game Reserve
2. Mozambique

Subsidy

A housing subsidy of 40 percent of the interest rate is applied in consultation with the construction companies for housing bought by key white personnel. The condition is that after the subsidy has been applied, the buyer will pay no less than 6 percent per year. This applies to mortgages up to 55,000 rand, with a possible application for 1 out of every 10 of up to 68,000 rand.

This is reviewed annually.

Industrialists in Kabokweni also receive a training and relocation grant.

Approximately 80,000 blacks are living around the region of Kaḡokweni. For Kangwane as a whole it is expected that the yearly population growth will be on the order of 5 percent. Whereas the population now amounts to about 350,000, by the year 2000 the figure will be about 800,000.

Between 1980 and 1982, expenditures per student went up from 56 rand to 113 rand. The Department of Education also intends to limit the teacher/student ratio to 1/40. In 1982 this ratio was 1/45 for elementary schools and 1/36 for secondary schools.

Mining is the largest contributor to the gross domestic product of the homeland. The Msauli mine is the largest chrysolite-asbestos mine in Southern Africa. It produces about 100,000 tons a year and employs on the order of 1,500 workers.

It is estimated that there are more than 300 million tons of unmined anthracite in the Nkomazi area. Of this it will be possible to extract approximately 29 million tons through open-pit mining.

Agriculture

Kaḡwane's other strong point is its agriculture. Because of the location of the homeland, any kind of product can actually be raised there. The main products are citrus fruits and wood.

8463

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SOUTH AFRICA

BRIEFS

FREE THINKING ON APARTHEID—Grant young people the opportunity to think for themselves about things such as apartheid, Afrikaner nationalism and about their role in the creation of a new political dispensation. Do not simply write off as traitors Afrikaner intellectuals "in the making" and every thinking young Afrikaner who asks questions about these matters. Grant young people room for new thinking. The above are extracts from a letter that appeared yesterday in our letters to the editor column. The older generation can safely take this plea to heart. In order to survive in a meaningful way, the young people of today will have to take new roads, and the helmsmen of today will not be there to help out. In order to thus be able to take over the reins some day, young people will have to already be thinking of regeneration and exploration. It is unfortunately true that talented people have already been forced out of Afrikaner ranks because in the view of the establishment they were yearning for horizons that were too distant. A meaningful exchange of ideas with them about their protest could have yielded greater dividends for everyone. N. P. van Wyk Louw did after all say years ago that it is important that no generation pass by without a protest. [Text] [Johannesburg BEELD in Afrikaans 9 Jan 85 p 10] 12271

OUTDATED JOB RESERVATION CRITICIZED --- The black National Union of Mineworkers has given notice that it is going to place job reservations in mines on the agenda for stipulation during this year. It will be enjoying a preponderance of favoritism even from the whites. The mines represent the only labor field where job reservations still persist as an anachronism at the insistence of the right wing Mineworkers Union. We agree that there are good reasons for the Mineworkers Union to still cling to certain conditions; however, the problem must be resolved, not by the perpetuation of job reservations, but by training blacks to acquire the necessary qualifications and responsibility. With the whole of South Africa on the road to a new order of things it is untenable that an already rejected policy of job reservations should be retained in mine tunnels and kept alive there. [Text] [Johannesburg DIE VADERLAND in Afrikaans 30 Jan 85 p 12] 7964

HENDRICKSE CALLS TUTU AGITATOR -- Bishop Desmond Tutu, former secretary general of the South African Council of Churches, is an agitator in South Africa and Dr Allen Boesak, president of the World Federation of Reformed Churches, should ask himself whether perhaps he is the reason for the worst polarization ever between coloreds and blacks. This is what the Reverend Allen Hendrickse, president of the Council of Ministers in the Council of Representatives, said yesterday during the no-confidence debate. He was reacting to recent statements from Bishop Tutu and Dr Boesak, as well as to the fact that the Nobel prize for Peace has been awarded to Bishop Tutu. Bishop Tutu did not earn the Nobel prize because he is an agitator in South Africa. This was clearly just a political award. Bishop Tutu's claim that blacks and coloreds will "welcome" the Communists as "our liberators," is a "slight to our intelligence," said the Reverend Hendrickse. It is not true that it is illegal in South Africa to advocate divestment. "However, it is immoral to advocate divestment. How can you as a Christian defend this law when you know that as a result numerous people will suffer?" Lenin said at the time that poverty would precipitate the revolution. Because divestment would worsen poverty in South Africa, one must question Bishop Tutu's motives, stated the Reverend Hendrickse. South Africa belongs to all its inhabitants, including the whites. Therefore he must differ with Bishop Tutu about his demand that the whites "must return our country to us." "Who are his 'us'?", the Reverend Hendrickse asked. In the past, Dr Boesak has always warned against division among the coloreds because it is a stumbling bloc to the solving of the problems. Today, however, we see more and more division and the colored and black communities are polarized more than ever, noted the Reverend Hendrickse. So far, Bishop Tutu and Dr Boesak have not condemned violence. On the other hand, Captain Gatsha Buthelezi, prime minister of KwaZulu, has condemned violence. He is certain that Captain Buthelezi "will go down in the annals as a man of peace." [Text] [Cape Town DIE BURGER in Afrikaans 1 Feb 85 p 1] 8643

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ZAIRE

BRIEFS

BELGIAN GRANT RECEIVED--Lubumbashi, 19 February (AZAP)--The Belgian Government has just accorded the Executive Council a major grant worth 100 million Belgian francs a year for 3 years--300 million Belgian francs--for the financing of a plan to improve the railway and equipment infrastructure of the Zairian National Railway Company, SNCZ. This was disclosed to the press on Tuesday by Luc Putman, ambassador of the Kingdom of Belgium, currently on a mission to Lubumbashi, after visiting SNCZ installations. He was accompanied by Jacques de Montjoie, consul general of Belgium in the Shaba Region. The Belgian diplomat added that the interest free state grant could be increased in the forthcoming days to 400 million Belgian Francs, in accordance with the Executive Council's priorities. Giving his impressions of the SNCZ, Mr Putman said he was impressed by the technical quality of the work being done by Zairian technicians and expatriates in the central workshops and at the railway company's medical unit. The Belgian ambassador to Zaire, whose mission falls within the framework of his diplomatic activities, noted that there is a Belgian colony in the Shaba Region comprising 3,000 Belgians, including a significant number of experts serving the SNCZ. [Text] [Kinshasa AZAP in French 1040 GMT 21 Feb 85 AB]

PADDED PAYROLLS CHECK--Kinshasa, 22 February (AZAP)--Teams charged with checking on soldiers' salaries throughout all the regions in the country left Kinshasa last Friday. The teams, which were each led by a Zairian Armed Forces [FAZ] senior officer, will check in each FAZ unit the effective presence of the soldiers on the pay list. It is stressed at the Ministry of National Defense and Territorial Security that the new checks will be stricter than the previous ones because the members of the teams had taken oaths on their departure before a military magistrate of the General Audit Office. According to the directives of the ministry, the checking team should be more vigilant than ever in order to foil any attempt by embezzlers of public funds. For 1 year the inspection and control service of the Ministry of National Defense and Territorial Security has undergone criticism which prompted the ministry to suspend the activities of that service. A random check carried out in January 1985 in the Mbadaka military zone enabled the ministry to recover more than 1 million zaires in only 1 month. [Text] [Kinshasa AZAP in French 1305 GMT 22 Feb 85 AB]

MOBUTU'S WIFE TO EGYPT--[No dateline given]--Mama Bobi Ladawa received in audience at Camp Tshatshi on Thursday, Amira Fahmi, the wife of the Egyptian

ambassador to Zaire, who came to convey to her the greetings and wishes of very good health from Suzanne Mubarak, wife of the Egyptian head of state. Mrs Fahmi wanted to brief Mama Bobi Ladawa in expectation of the official visit that the presidential couple will soon make to Egypt. In this regard, they discussed at length the various aspects of life in Egypt and notably the condition of Egyptian women. [Text] [Kinshasa AZAP in French 0740 GMT 8 Mar 85 AB]

GOVERNOR, MPR HEAD APPOINTED--Kinshasa, 8 March (AZAP)--Citizen Mozagba Ngbuka, state commissioner for territorial administration, signed a decree on Friday under which Citizen Mananga Ditoka Polo is transferred to the Kasai Oriental region as governor and regional MPR chairman. Citizen Mananga, who was appointed by a Presidential Ordinance No 85-082 of 8 March 1985, will take over from Citizen Konde Vila Ki Kanda. The new governor of Kasai Oriental has already held positions within the Executive Council as state commissioner for mines and energy and as state commissioner for justice. [Text] [Kinshasa AZAP in French 1452 GMT 9 Mar 85 AB]

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END